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City Document, No. 6.

I 145
P94
1855

C E N S U S

OF THE

CITY OF PROVIDENCE,

TAKEN IN JULY, 1855;

WITH A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE MANUFACTURES, TRADE, COMMERCE, AND
OTHER STATISTICS OF THE CITY; AND AN

APPENDIX,

GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF PREVIOUS ENUMERATIONS OF THE POPULATION
OF PROVIDENCE.

BY EDWIN M. SNOW, M. D.

SECOND EDITION.



PROVIDENCE:
KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., CITY PRINTERS.
1856.

P R E F A C E .

IN preparing a second edition of this pamphlet, in accordance with the vote of the City Council of March 10th, 1856, I have taken advantage of the opportunity to make such changes, and additions as seemed to me to be calculated to render it more valuable to the community.

In the portion relating to the census of the population, the changes made have been limited, for the most part, to the correction of a few verbal and typographical errors. To that portion relating to the manufactures and business of the city, commencing on page 41, much new matter has been added, and it is believed that this portion of the pamphlet presents a much more complete view of the subject, than that contained in the first edition.

My grateful acknowledgements are due to numerous citizens who have contributed interesting statistics, and valuable suggestions, by means of which the work has been rendered much more complete than it would otherwise have been.

EDWIN M. SNOW.

PROVIDENCE, April 4th, 1856.

REPORT OF THE CENSUS COMMITTEE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, Jan. 11, 1856. }

The Committee appointed by the City Council to cause a census of the city to be taken, report;

The census has been taken, and the returns are being copied. The information obtained is very full and minute, and the volumes when completed, will give the names, and other information relating to all the inhabitants of the city.

An abstract of the information obtained, has been prepared by Dr. Edwin M. Snow, with great care, and comprising the most important statistics of the population of the city, arranged in suitable tables, with explanatory remarks. The committee would present this abstract as their report, and would recommend that one thousand copies of the same be printed in pamphlet form.

The causes of the delay in presenting this report, and other information will be found in the report of Dr. Snow, which accompanies this.

For the Census Committee,

J. Y. SMITH, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL,

PRESENTING THE REPORT GIVEN ON THE PRECEDING PAGE.

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR, *Chairman.*

ALDERMAN RATHBONE,

MESSRS. ANGELL,

GRINNELL,

ALLEN,

R. GREENE,

ANTHONY,

TUCKER,

STONE.

} Appointed by
the
Common Council.

PROVIDENCE, February, 25, 1856.

TO THE HON. JAMES Y. SMITH,

Chairman of the Census Committee.

I herewith submit an abstract of the returns of the census of Providence, in 1855, which will indicate the character, extent and variety of the information which this census has brought together. So far as relates to the population of the city, this information is more full than that contained in any previous census of Providence, and in some respects more full than that contained in any census which I have had an opportunity to examine.

Of the several tables which are given, many will be found of practical utility and some of them have been prepared with special reference to their use in connection with the subject of the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and in other questions relating to the sanitary interests of the city.

Some account is also given of the manufactures, trade, commerce, and other statistics of Providence which will undoubtedly be found interesting and useful. This does not profess to be a complete account of these subjects; but only to be correct so far as given, and in nearly all cases, I am satisfied that the statements made are below rather than above the actual truth.

An Appendix has been added giving some account of sixteen previous censuses of Providence, commencing in 1730. These accounts have been mostly obtained from the original documents, and will be useful for future reference.

In consequence of the long and unavoidable delay which occurred in completing the census, the preparation of the preliminary tables from the original returns was not finished until January 3d, of the present year, since which time this abstract has been wholly prepared, and its publication hastened forward as rapidly as was compatible with the performance of my other duties.

This I deem it proper to state, by way of apology for the indications of haste which may appear in every part of this Pamphlet. Permit me to say, however, that great care has been taken in the preparation of the tables, and they are believed to be entirely correct. Hoping that the results which are here presented may be of some utility in making known to our citizens the condition of the city, and in thus promoting its best interests,

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. SNOW.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

Resolved, That the report of the Committee to cause a census of the city to be taken, be received, and that said Committee be authorized to print one thousand copies of the same, in pamphlet form, for the use of the City Council.

In Common Council, January 14, 1856.

Read and passed,

ALBERT G. GREENE, *Clerk*.

In Board of Aldermen, same day,

Read and concurred,

ALBERT PABODIE, *City Clerk*.

Approved,

JAMES Y. SMITH, *Mayor*.

In Common Council; March 10, 1856: *Resolved*, That the Clerk of the Council be, and he is hereby directed to have one thousand additional copies of the "Census of the city of Providence, in 1855," printed for the use of the City Council.

Read and passed,

ALBERT G. GREENE, *Clerk*.

In Board of Aldermen, March 11, 1856,

Read and concurred,

ALBERT PABODIE, *City Clerk*.

Approved,

JAMES Y. SMITH, *Mayor*.

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NOTE.

My attention has been called to an apparent error in table XXIII. That table is an accurate calculation of the ratios of the figures given in the aggregate of table XXII., including those of unknown age; but, for the purpose of showing the true ratios of each sex at different periods of life, those of unknown age should have been omitted, and the ratios of table XXIII. should have been calculated from the number whose ages are given.

CENSUS.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

JULY 1, 1855.

DWELLING HOUSES AND FAMILIES.

THE following table gives the number of dwelling houses, and the materials of which they are built; the number of families with those living in attic and basement tenements, and the total population of each ward of the city.

TABLE I.—*Houses and Families.*

WARDS.	DWELLING HOUSES.				FAMILIES.			Total Population.
	Wood.	Brick.	Stone.	Total.	Whole Number.	In Basements.	In Attics.	
I.	955	15	3	973	1742	52	5	9,020
II.	507	60	8	575	723	25	2	4,582
III.	891	46	2	939	1512	31	7	7,442
IV.	564	26	6	596	927	16	2	5,157
V.	931	6	5	942	1537	17	11	7,680
VI.	940	7	2	949	1588	10	16	7,726
VII.	756	9	1	766	1251	11	13	6,178
Total,	5544	169	27	5740	9280	162	56	47,785

In the first, second and fourth wards the number of dwelling houses is less than the number reported by the United States census of 1850. For the explanation of this, see remarks on the census of 1850, in the Appendix. The number of families reported in the above table, as living in attics, is evidently

too small. As this item was not in the schedule, it was overlooked by some of the marshals. For the same reason the number of brick houses in the seventh ward was incorrectly given in the first edition of this pamphlet. The number of families living in cellar tenements in our city is very small compared with that of other cities; but it is sufficient to merit attention, and it is to be hoped that the number will not be increased.

The following was the definition of a dwelling house, given to the marshals: "*Each house having a separate entrance, is to be regarded as a dwelling house, though there may be two or more in a block. Hotels, asylums, boarding schools, &c., are to be regarded as dwelling houses, but should be marked as hotels, asylums, &c.*" This definition is important in connection with the remarks on the census of 1850 in the Appendix.

It will be seen that 96.58 per cent. of the dwelling houses in this city are built of wood, and 3.42 per cent. only of brick or stone. In Boston, by the census of 1845, 57.83 per cent. of the dwelling houses were built of brick or stone, and 42.17 per cent. of wood.*

The following table shows the number of dwelling houses and families; the number of families to each house, the number of persons to each house, and the number of persons to each family in each ward, and in the whole city.

TABLE II.

WARDS.	Dwellings.	Families to each Dwelling.	Persons to each Dwelling.	Families.	Persons to each Family.
I.	973	1.79	9.27	1742	5.12
II.	575	1.25	7.96	723	6.33
III.	939	1.61	7.92	1512	4.92
IV.	596	1.55	8.65	927	5.56
V.	942	1.63	8.15	1537	4.99
VI.	949	1.67	8.14	1588	4.86
VII.	766	1.63	8.06	1251	4.93
Whole City	5740	1.61	8.32	9280	5.14

*See "*Shattuck's Census of Boston in 1845.*" To this model for a census report, and to Mr. DeBow's valuable "*Compendium of the United States Census for 1850,*" I am indebted for very great assistance in preparing the present pamphlet.

We find that the number of families to each dwelling house varies in the different wards, from 1.25 in the second ward to 1.79 in the first ward. The average in the whole city is 1.61 families to each dwelling-house; or one hundred and sixty-one families to one hundred dwelling-houses. Compared with former periods the numbers are as follows:

TABLE III.

1774,	houses	421 ;	families	1.55	to each house.
1845,	"	3529 ;	"	1.67	" " "
1850,	"	5493 ;	"	1.43	" " "
1855,	"	5740 ;	"	1.61	" " "

In Boston, in 1845, there were 1.77; and in 1850, 1.53 families to each house; in Edinburgh, in 1851, there were 4.20 families, and in Glasgow 5.40 families to each house.

The average number of *persons to each dwelling-house* in the city by the present census is 8.32. Compared with other periods the results are as follows:

TABLE IV.

1774,	houses	421 ;	persons	10.26	to each house.
1790,	"	736 ;	"	8.66	" " "
1845,	"	3529 ;	"	8.99	" " "
1850,	"	5493 ;	"	7.55	" " "
1855,	"	5740 ;	"	8.32	" " "

It will be seen that both with regard to the number of families and the number of persons to each house, the census of 1850 is decidedly different from that of other periods. This difference will assist in explaining the apparent decrease in the number of dwelling-houses in the first, second and fourth wards, between 1850 and 1855. From a comparison of these tables with those presented in the Appendix, it is evident that the number of dwelling-houses given by the census of 1850 was much too large. Had time permitted, it would have been useful to have ascertained the number of

persons to a house in particular localities. The crowded condition of a few localities in Providence would surprise most persons, though we, fortunately, have no sections as crowded as some in other cities. In the Broad Street section in Boston, in 1845, containing more than 3000 inhabitants, there was an average of thirty-seven persons to each dwelling-house.

The enumeration of the families, and the consequent average number of persons to each family, is much less liable to mistakes, than the enumeration of dwelling-houses. We find, therefore, a general uniformity in the average number of persons to a family in the city, at different periods; as follows:

TABLE V.

1776,	families	741 ;	persons	5.87	to	each	family.
1835,	"	3425 ;	"	5.62	"	"	"
1845,	"	5900 ;	"	5.38	"	"	"
1850,	"	7905 ;	"	5.25	"	"	"
1855,	"	9280 ;	"	5.14	"	"	"

In Boston, in 1845, there were 5.09 persons to each family.

In New England, by the census of 1850, there were 5.29, and in all the United States, 5.55 persons to each family.

The number of persons to a family, in different countries, in 1851, was as follows: Scotland 4.81; England and Wales 4.83; France 3.97; Austria 4.44; Prussia 5.13.

The domestic condition of the population is a subject of much interest and importance, and provision was made in the schedules for obtaining still further information on this point. Want of time has prevented the compilation of all the facts obtained, and the same reason will prevent the examination and illustration of the tables prepared. We give the following additional tables without remark. On examination, and comparison with each other they will be found interesting and instructive.

CHILDREN—SERVANTS.

5

TABLE VI.—*Families.*

FAMILIES.	WARDS.							TOTALS.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
Whole No. of families,	1742	723	1512	927	1537	1588	1251	9,280
Families with male head,	1427	587	1298	818	1315	1306	1114	7,965
“ “ female “	315	136	214	109	222	182	137	1,315
American families,	819	598	819	705	901	1250	663	5,755
Foreign families,	923	125	693	222	636	338	588	3,525
Number of wives,	1390	553	1156	721	1080	1331	1045	7,276
“ “ children,	3631	1388	3020	1855	3133	3220	2922	19,169
“ “ servants,	205	633	337	420	219	216	164	2,194

TABLE VII.—*Children.*

CHILDREN.	WARDS.							TOTALS.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
Am. Fam. with children,	617	442	665	572	699	1001	515	4,511
No. children in Am. fam.	1573	1068	1713	1402	1778	2441	1307	11,282
Am. Fam. without child.	202	156	154	133	202	249	148	1,244
For. Fam. with children,	660	91	503	169	502	281	494	2,700
No. children in For. Fam.	2058	320	1307	453	1355	779	1615	7,887
For. Fam. without child.	263	34	190	53	134	57	94	825

About twenty-two per cent. of the families are without children. In the American families which have children, the average is 250 children to 100 families; in the foreign families the average is 292 children to 100 families.

TABLE VIII.—*Servants.*

SERVANTS.	WARDS.							TOTALS.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
Am. Fam. with servants,	163	309	216	271	191	178	135	1,463
“ “ without “	656	289	603	434	710	1072	528	4,292
For. Fam. with servants,	6	13	6	8	6	5	3	47
“ “ without “	917	112	687	214	630	333	585	3,478
Families with 1 servant,	152	158	174	190	187	170	120	1,151
“ “ 2 “	12	85	31	63	5	10	13	219
“ “ 3 or more,	5	79	17	26	5	3	5	140

CENSUS OF PROVIDENCE.

TABLE IX.

	WARDS.							TOTALS.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
Houses with one family,	431	446	472	348	364	437	375	2,873
“ “ two families,	303	83	281	201	337	440	318	1,963

TABLE X.

	WARDS.							TOTALS.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
Families of one person,	50	9	39	9	14	18	12	151
“ “ two “	211	65	168	103	157	208	117	1,029
“ “ three “	256	94	215	132	249	252	204	1,402
“ more than 3 “	1225	555	1090	683	1117	1110	918	6,698
Whole No. of families,	1742	723	1512	927	1537	1588	1251	9,280

POPULATION.

Having given the facts relating to the dwelling houses and families in the city, we now proceed to consider the subject of population. In order to understand perfectly the character of the population, and its relation to the moral, social, political, sanitary and other interests of the city, it is necessary to divide it into classes, and to give the facts as they exist with regard to these different classes. This I have done freely and with full particulars. At first sight, more particulars may seem to be given than are necessary; but on reflection, I am satisfied that every item will be found to be important; and taken together, will enable us not only to understand the character of the population at the present time, and its influence upon every important interest of the city; but also to look forward and foretell the probable character of the population, and the condition of the city in future years.

TOTAL POPULATION.

7

We shall proceed to consider the population of the city under the following heads :

- I. TOTAL POPULATION.
- II. COLOR.
- III. SEX.
- IV. NATIVITY.
- V. PARENTAGE.
- VI. AGE.
- VII. EDUCATION.
- VIII. OCCUPATION.

I. TOTAL POPULATION.

The following table gives the sex and color of the population of each ward, and of the whole city.

TABLE XI.—*Sex and Color.*

WARDS.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Whole Number of Males.	Whole Number of Females.	Total Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
I.	4,251	4,515	8,766	103	151	254	4,354	4,666	9,020
II.	1,915	2,260	4,175	166	241	407	2,081	2,501	4,582
III.	3,537	3,739	7,276	81	85	166	3,618	3,824	7,442
IV.	2,320	2,621	4,941	100	116	216	2,420	2,737	5,157
V.	3,741	3,898	7,639	18	23	41	3,759	3,921	7,680
VI.	3,504	3,993	7,497	93	136	229	3,597	4,129	7,726
VII.	2,918	3,183	6,101	30	47	77	2,948	3,230	6,178
Totals,	22,186	24,209	46,395	591	799	1,390	22,777	25,008	47,785

I am satisfied, from considerable enquiry, that the total population of Providence was at least 1,500 less, at the time the census was taken, than it was one year previous.

In the total population, the inmates of the institution of the Sisters of Mercy, the patients in Butler Hospital, the pupils in the Friends' School, the prisoners in the Jail and State Prison, the students in Brown University, and the inmates of the Reform School *are included*.

It is at least doubtful whether the above properly belong

to the population of the city; but I find that they have been included in every previous census, city and national, they are therefore included in the present census. The students in Brown University are enumerated in the wards in which they boarded; the others are included in the wards in which the institutions are located. The numbers thus added are as follows:

1st WARD.—Butler Hospital 139; Friends' School 160; Jail 116; State Prison 60. Total 475.

2d WARD.—Students in Brown University, boarding in the ward, 116. The inmates of Dexter Asylum are also included in this ward.

3d WARD.—Reform School 122.

6th WARD.—School of Sisters of Mercy 69.

The population of the second ward shows a decrease of *one*, and that of the fourth ward a decrease of 202 from the number reported in 1850. By reference to the remarks on the census of 1850, in the Appendix, it will be seen that this decrease is more apparent than real. The other wards show a handsome increase. The increase of each ward, and the total increase of the city, since the first census after its incorporation, will be seen in the following table.

TABLE XII.—*Increase of Population.*

INCREASE FROM.	WARDS.							INCREASE Whole City.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
1835 to 1840,	765	257	672	683	766	752		3,895
1840 to 1845,	2,213	536	821	636	1,701	2,674		8,581
1845 to 1850,	1,071	664	1,966	840	1,493	3,726		9,760
1850 to 1855,	1,817	—1	736	—202	380	—2,636	6,178	6,272
Increase in 20 yrs.	5,866	1,456	4,195	1,957	4,340	4,516	6,178	28,508
Census of 1835,	3,154	3,126	3,247	3,200	3,340	3,210		19,277
Census of 1855,	9,020	4,582	7,442	5,157	7,680	7,726	6,178	47,785

The seventh ward has been formed from the sixth, since the census of 1850. The increase of the two wards combined, since 1850, is 3,542.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

9

The following table shows the average annual increase of population in the several wards, and in the whole city, during the last twenty years, the average annual increase per cent., and the total increase per cent., for the whole period.

TABLE XIII.—*Annual increase.*

INCREASE 20 YEARS.	WARDS.						Whole City.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI. & VII.	
Average annual increase of Population }	293	73	210	98	217	534	1,425
Average annual increase per cent. }	9.3	2.3	6.4	3.0	6.5	16.6	7.4
Total increase per cent. for 20 years, }	186.	46.6	129.2	61.1	130.0	333.1	147.8

The greatest increase in twenty years has been in the sixth and seventh wards combined, being 333.1 per cent., or 16.6 per cent. annually. The least increase is in the second ward, 2.3 per cent. annually, or 46.6 per cent. for twenty years.

The difference in the increase of the population of the city, at different periods, should be noticed. In the first five years, from 1835 to 1840, the average annual increase of population was 779; from 1840 to 1845, annual increase 1,716; from 1845 to 1850, annual increase 1,952; from 1850 to 1855, annual increase 1,254. For the whole period of 20 years, average annual increase 1,425. The same annual increase for the next ten years would make the population of the city 62,035 in 1865.

The average annual increase of the whole city is 7.4 per cent. for twenty years. The increase of the whole State of Rhode Island from 1840 to 1850 was 36.26 per cent., or an annual average increase of 3.6 per cent.

The whole increase in the population of Boston, from 1835 to 1855, was 81,905, being 104.2 per cent. for the whole period, or an annual average increase of 5.2 per cent.

The following is the increase per cent. of several cities in

the United States for ten years, from 1840 to 1850: Boston 46 per cent.; Philadelphia 58; Baltimore 65; Charleston 46; New Orleans 16; New York, including Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City 83; Providence 79.

In considering the increase of Providence, we should remember that population, a considerable portion of which has settled during the last five years, *near* the city limits, in Cranston, Johnston and North Providence. This population is variously estimated at from five to fifteen thousand. I estimate it at 10,000, mostly from the following data. During the last five months of the year 1855, an account has been kept of the mortality of each ward in the city, and also of the deaths in each of the neighboring towns which were reported by the city undertakers. It is probable that nearly all the funerals among the population near the city limits, are conducted by the city undertakers, and reported to the City Registrar. The population referred to, is in immediate connection with the first, fifth, sixth and seventh wards of the city, is of a similar character, and therefore probably has about the same ratio of mortality.

The deaths reported by the city undertakers, from August 1st to Dec. 31st, 1855, were from Cranston 25; from Johnston 12; from North Providence 62; Total 99. The deaths for the same time in the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th wards, were 314. The population of those wards by the present census, is 30,604. We have then the proportion; As 314 deaths in the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th wards: are to 30,604 the population of those wards:: so are 99 deaths in that portion of Cranston, Johnston and North Providence, near the city limits: to the population represented. The result gives 9,649 as the number of the population referred to, which I am satisfied is not far from the correct number.

II. COLOR.

The colored population of Providence, shows no increase during the last thirty years. The present number is: males 591, females 799. Total 1390. In 1850 the whole number

was 1499; in 1825 there were 1414. In 1825, 8.8 per cent. of the population of Providence were colored; at present only 2.9 per cent. are colored. The colored population of the city is so small as not to affect our calculations to any great extent; in all tables they are therefore included with the whites unless otherwise stated. A table will be given in the Appendix, showing the numbers of the colored population of the city at various periods, from 1730 to the present time.

The schedules of the present census provided for a distinction, in the returns, between blacks and mulattoes. It is doubtful whether this distinction was correctly made by the marshals, and if it was, it would be of little importance in the small number of the colored population of Providence. The number given was as follows: blacks 1,068; mulattoes 322; total colored 1,390.

III. SEX.

The proportion of the sexes is of some interest and importance. It is said, (Shattuck's Census of Boston,) that "the proportion of the sexes varies at different periods, that of males being greatest in times of the greatest prosperity."

The following table gives the proportion of the two sexes in Providence, and in Boston, at different periods since 1825.

TABLE XIV.—*Proportion of the sexes.*

DATE.	PROVIDENCE.			BOSTON.
	To each 100 persons there were		To each 100 males the females were	To each 100 males the females were
	Males.	Females.		
1825	48.67	51.33	105.42	101.78
1830	47.80	52.20	109.24	111.43
1835	48.48	51.52	106.28	103.58
1840	47.71	52.29	109.56	107.29
1845	48.90	51.10	104.50	101.03
1850	48.02	51.98	108.26	108.10
1855	47.66	52.34	109.79	108.07

If the proposition that "the proportion of males is greatest in times of the greatest prosperity" is true, it would seem that the periods of greatest prosperity in Providence were 1825 and 1845; while 1830, 1840, and 1855 were periods of depres-

sion in business. The same periods show the same results in Boston, though the proportion of females is constantly larger in Providence than in Boston. The proportion of the sexes would be influenced by the kinds of business carried on in a city, and it is probable that the various manufactories in Providence may be one cause of the greater proportion of females here than in Boston.

The proportion of the sexes at different periods of life, is a subject of importance, which will be alluded to in connection with the ages of the population.

IV. THE NATIVITY OF THE POPULATION.

On this point we have prepared very full tables. In view of the great amount of foreign immigration, during the last fifteen years, the nativity of the population has been considered of considerable interest and importance in a census. The foreign population being under somewhat different moral, social, and sanitary influences from the American, and thus affecting, to some extent, the various interests of the city; there has been good reason for the interest felt in this subject.

At the present time, however, foreign immigration seems to have reached its culminating point, and it is probable that the next census will show, if not a decrease, at least no great increase in the number of the foreign born population of Providence. The nativity of the population is no longer of so great importance to the community, and if the nativity alone is given in a census, *it will mislead* rather than guide us in our investigations.

For the purposes of moral, social, and vital statistics, the *parentage* of the population is, at the present time, of more importance than the nativity.

The following will illustrate the difference between nativity and parentage. During the last five months of the year 1855, the number of persons of foreign birth who died in the city of Providence was 87; while the number of foreign parentage for the same period was 227, showing that 140 of the persons who died, were children of foreigners, though, *judging by nativity alone*, they were American.

With this view of the importance of distinguishing between nativity and parentage, I have prepared very full tables on these points.

These tables give a complete view of the population of the city at the present time; and by knowing the relative increase of the different classes, we can form some idea of the character of the population in future years. That it will be quite different from that of the past is most evident.

The following table gives a general view of the nativity of the population in each ward of the city.

TABLE XV. — *Nativity.*

WARDS.	Born in the city.	Out of the city and in the State.	Out of the State and in the U. S.	Total Native Born.	Born in foreign countries.	Birth place not given.	TOTAL.
I.	2,935	966	1,463	5,364	2,983	673	9,020
II.	1,688	530	1,209	3,427	1,090	65	4,582
III.	3,041	753	1,512	5,306	2,108	28	7,442
IV.	1,900	813	1,266	3,979	1,123	55	5,157
V.	2,697	978	1,559	5,234	2,402	44	7,680
VI.	2,833	1,708	1,662	6,203	1,519	4	7,726
VII.	2,001	1,005	1,163	4,169	2,007	2	6,178
Total,	17,095	6,753	9,834	33,682	13,232	871	47,785

Only 17,095 of the population of Providence were born in the city; this is 35.77 per cent. of the whole population. Deducting from this number, the children of foreign parents born in the city, and we shall have not more than 13,000 of our whole population who are natives of the city, and of American parentage. 6,753 or 14.13 per cent. were born out of the city, and in the State of Rhode Island; 9,834 or 20.58 per cent. were born out of the State and in the United States, making a total of 33,682 or 70.48 per cent. of American birth, and leaving 13,232 or 27.69 per cent. of foreign birth, and 871 or 1.83 per cent of unknown birthplace.

The large number of unknown or not stated birth place, indicates neglect on the part of some of the marshals more than ignorance of birth place on the part of the citizens. In

all the tables the colored are included with the whites, unless otherwise stated.

It seems that 23,848 of the population of Providence, were born in the State of Rhode Island, including the city. The following table shows the number from each town and city in the State, now living in Providence. It will be seen that every town in the State has contributed to our population.

TABLE XVI.—*Natives of Rhode Island.*

BIRTH PLACE.	WARDS.							TOWN TOTALS.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
Barrington, . .	8	11	36	18	15	24	7	119
Bristol, . . .	19	35	70	23	51	39	19	256
Burrillville, . .	20	2	7	7	10	16	3	65
Charlestown, . .	1	4	1	5	1	7	3	22
Coventry, . . .	42	8	9	20	45	86	37	247
Cranston, . . .	26	36	49	57	61	163	70	462
Cumberland, . .	85	37	14	36	25	45	24	266
East Greenwich,	16	12	24	30	45	49	26	202
Exeter,	9	5	1	6	16	32	12	81
Foster,	15	1	3	16	21	90	53	199
Glocester, . . .	34	22	5	25	26	56	40	208
Hopkinton, . .	4	3	0	3	8	9	6	33
Jamestown, . .	0	1	10	1	3	5	0	20
Johnston, . . .	26	6	13	24	38	106	94	307
Little Compton, .	16	5	12	12	21	13	10	89
Middletown, . .	7	2	3	1	1	2	1	17
Newport, . . .	89	62	8	84	102	150	49	544
New Shoreham, .	0	4	18	3	4	1	0	30
North Kingstown, .	27	14	34	34	3	80	52	244
North Providence,	140	46	200	65	41	85	70	647
Portsmouth, . .	7	13	18	12	20	12	11	93
Providence, . .	2935	1688	3041	1900	2697	2833	2001	17,095
Richmond, . . .	9	4	0	4	14	9	7	47
Scituate, . . .	53	14	30	40	65	191	113	506
Smithfield, . .	186	46	37	51	74	108	115	617
South Kingstown,	29	25	18	36	20	43	36	207
Tiverton, . . .	15	5	20	10	19	25	15	109
Warren,	15	22	47	23	40	47	15	209
Warwick, . . .	43	48	50	105	147	169	83	645
West Greenwich,	10	0	2	6	19	25	18	80
Westerly, . . .	6	6	2	6	3	3	11	37
R. I., town not given,	9	31	12	50	20	18	5	145
Totals,	3901	2218	3794	2713	3675	4541	3006	23,848

The population of the city of American birth numbers 83,682. The following table shows the number in each ward, and in the whole city, from each State in the Union. Every State in the Union is represented in the population of Providence, except Arkansas, California and Iowa.

TABLE XVII.—*Natives of the United States.*

BIRTH PLACE.	WARDS.							TOTALS OF EACH STATE.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
Alabama, . . .	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	8
Dist. of Columbia, . .	6	12	7	2	0	1	1	29
Connecticut, . . .	149	161	144	216	211	310	150	1,341
Delaware, . . .	4	28	1	9	0	2	2	46
Florida, . . .	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	5
Georgia, . . .	6	14	8	7	0	2	2	39
Illinois, . . .	5	2	1	0	2	3	1	14
Indiana, . . .	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	6
Kentucky, . . .	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	7
Louisiana, . . .	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Maine, . . .	78	45	72	64	81	63	56	459
Maryland, . . .	16	61	27	18	0	61	10	193
Massachusetts, . . .	746	552	852	640	918	812	593	5,113
Michigan, . . .	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	8
Mississippi, . . .	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Missouri, . . .	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
New Hampshire, . . .	79	45	53	62	63	80	60	442
New Jersey, . . .	22	11	26	4	8	11	11	93
New York, . . .	117	137	161	183	150	183	178	1,059
North Carolina, . . .	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	12
Ohio, . . .	4	4	2	3	7	9	5	34
Pennsylvania, . . .	30	40	39	29	20	26	20	204
Rhode Island, . . .	3901	2218	3794	2713	3675	4541	3006	23,848
South Carolina, . . .	1	3	3	1	3	3	0	14
Tennessee, . . .	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Texas, . . .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vermont, . . .	31	30	22	26	36	38	23	206
Virginia, . . .	6	21	23	2	8	9	1	70
Wisconsin, . . .	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	6
U. S., no State given,	160	29	63	38	39	38	47	414
Total native born,	5364	3427	5306	3979	5234	6203	4169	33,682

It appears that less than half of the population of Providence were born in the State of Rhode Island. 7,561 were born in

New England out of Rhode Island, and nearly one-ninth were born in Massachusetts.

FOREIGN POPULATION.

The following table gives the birth places of the population of foreign birth, in each ward, and in the whole city.

TABLE XVIII.—*Foreign born Population.*

BIRTH PLACE.	WARDS.							TOTALS OF EACH COUNTRY.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
Canada, . . .	14	10	0	5	1	10	15	55
Other Brit. Provinces	64	49	121	26	84	38	54	436
England, . . .	265	68	162	79	191	115	241	1,121
Scotland and Wales,	51	35	57	33	134	35	117	462
Ireland, . . .	2548	864	1691	871	1909	1222	1403	10,508
Germany, . . .	11	26	21	51	55	79	151	394
Holland, . . .	0	5	0	12	1	0	5	23
Norway, . . .	1	1	9	11	3	3	7	35
Sweden, . . .	6	1	7	2	8	0	0	24
France, . . .	6	12	12	6	3	9	3	51
Italy, . . .	1	6	2	6	1	3	9	28
Sandwich Islands,	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Other countries, .	16	13	22	21	12	5	2	91
Total foreign, .	2983	1090	2108	1123	2402	1519	2007	13,232

Ireland furnishes nearly eighty per cent. of the population of the city of foreign birth, and twenty-two per cent. of the total population. England, Scotland, the British Provinces, and Germany are largely represented, and the number from the latter country is rapidly increasing. Germany, in the preceding table, includes Prussia and Austria.

In 1835, the foreign population of Providence was 1005, or 5.21 per cent. of the whole population; at the present time, 27.69 per cent. are of foreign birth.

The increase of foreigners in twenty years has been 12,227 or 1216.61 per cent. increase on the foreign population in 1835. This is an annual average increase of nearly 61 per cent.

The increase of the population of American birth for the same period, has been 15,410 or 84.33 per cent. in twenty years, or 4.21 per cent annually.

When we consider that 6,200 of those now reckoned as of American birth, are of foreign parentage, it would seem that the change in the population of the city has been astonishingly rapid. The average *annual* increase of foreigners from 1845 to 1850 was 862; from 1850 to 1855 it was 591. A table will be given in the appendix showing the American and foreign population of each ward, at different periods.

The following table shows the per centage of American and foreign population, in each ward, by the present census.

TABLE XIX.—*Nativity—per centage.*

WARDS.	Born in U. S.	Percentage of whole population.	Born in foreign countries.	Percentage of whole population.	Birth place not given.	TOTAL POPULATION.
I.	5,364	59.46	2,983	33.07	673	9,020
II.	3,427	74.79	1,090	23.79	65	4,582
III.	5,306	71.29	2,108	28.32	28	7,442
IV.	3,979	77.16	1,123	21.77	55	5,157
V.	5,234	68.15	2,402	31.27	44	7,680
VI.	6,203	80.28	1,519	19.66	4	7,726
VII.	4,169	67.48	2,007	32.48	2	6,178
Whole City	33,682	70.48	13,232	27.69	871	47,785

According to the above table, the first ward has the largest per centage of population of foreign birth, and the sixth ward has the smallest. We shall find, in considering the parentage of the population, that these per centages and the relative proportions of the different wards will be quite different. The proportion of persons of foreign birth is increased in some wards, by institutions located in those wards. We are also to recollect that the numbers in the above table do not indicate the number of foreigners living in foreign families. By deducting the servants of foreign birth, living in American families, the proportions of different wards will be greatly changed.

V. PARENTAGE.

The parentage of a person is indicated by the birth place of the parents. The numbers according to parentage, will therefore include the children with the parents; thus, natives of the United States with their children, are of American parentage; natives of foreign countries with their children, are of foreign parentage. Persons of mixed parentage are put down according to the birth place of the father. I am inclined to think that the number of mixed parentage is greater than is generally supposed. The present census furnishes information on this point which may be collated and presented hereafter, if desirable.

The following table shows the parentage of the population in each ward, and in the whole city.

TABLE XX.—*Parentage.*

PARENTAGE.	WARDS.							Whole City.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
American, . .	4,051	3,236	4,125	3,596	4,273	5,617	2,999	27,897
Irish, . . .	3,920	1,057	2,725	1,222	2,711	1,713	2,353	15,701
English, . .	511	106	252	127	349	191	384	1,920
Scotch & Welsh,	128	71	96	63	199	76	146	779
German, . . .	34	35	40	62	83	98	243	595
French, . . .	17	34	20	7	17	16	13	124
Italian, . . .	8	7	3	10	0	5	13	41
Other foreign,	33	25	86	59	34	8	27	272
Total foreign, .	4,646	1,335	3,222	1,550	3,393	2,107	3,179	19,432
Not stated, . .	323	11	95	11	14	2	0	456
Total population,	9,020	4,582	7,442	5,157	7,680	7,726	6,178	47,785

From the above table it seems that 19,432 of the population of Providence are of foreign parentage, that is, foreigners and their children. This is 41.06 per cent. of the whole population, excluding unknown. The persons of foreign birth were 13,232, showing that 6,200 of our population are children of foreigners, born in the United States,

In the first and seventh wards the population of foreign parentage exceeds the American population. Some children of French Canadians were put down as of French parentage, which makes the number of French in the preceding table larger than the truth.

In table XVIII. there were 491 persons given as born in Canada and other British Provinces, which in the preceding table are nearly all included in the Irish, English or Scotch parentage.

The following table, in connection with table XIX. will fully illustrate the difference between nativity and parentage, in each ward and in the whole city. The unknown are excluded.

TABLE XXI.—*Nativity and parentage compared.*

WARDS.	Number born in the United States.	Number of American Parentage.	Number born in foreign countries.	Number of Foreign Parentage.	In each 100 of the popu- lation there were of	
					American Parentage.	Foreign Parentage.
I.	5,364	4,051	2,983	4,646	46.58	53.42
II.	3,427	3,236	1,090	1,335	70.79	29.21
III.	5,306	4,125	2,108	3,222	56.15	43.85
IV.	3,979	3,596	1,123	1,550	69.88	30.12
V.	5,234	4,273	2,402	3,393	55.74	44.26
VI.	6,203	5,617	1,519	2,107	72.72	27.28
VII.	4,169	2,999	2,007	3,179	48.54	51.46
Total,	33,682	27,897	13,232	19,432	58.94	41.06

According to both nativity and parentage, the first ward has the *most* and the sixth ward the *least* foreign population, in proportion to the whole number of inhabitants of each ward. In the whole city according to parentage, forty-one per cent. of the population are foreign.

No comparison of the parentage of our population with any previous period can be made, as no previous census of the city has given the parentage. The registration returns of the city show that there are more births, and a much greater mortality among the foreign than among the American population, in proportion to their numbers.

During the year 1855 there were 961 children born in the city of foreign and mixed parentage, and only 637 of American

parentage, and a table of ages to be given hereafter, shows that, at the present time there are 234 more children, under five years of age, of foreign than of American parents in the city.

In Boston, 1855, the population of Irish parentage was 69,236; German 4,590; other foreign 12,542. Total foreign parentage 86,368 or 53.06 per cent. of the whole population; American parentage 76,380 or 46.94 per cent. of the whole population.

VI. AGE.

In Shattuck's "Census of Boston, 1845," I find the following: "The ages of a population are among its most important elements of information, and form some of the best means of comparing the people of one place with those of another; or the people of one place, at one period, with those of the same place at another period. A census in which the ages are not taken is comparatively useless." This important subject will be fully illustrated in the tables herewith presented.

For most purposes it might have been sufficient to give the aggregates of these tables for the whole city; but in preparing the tables, those for each ward were, from necessity, prepared separately, and being prepared, I have thought it best to give the whole. Besides, on examination, there will be found some important, and curious differences in the different wards, which illustrate the character of the population, and in studying the causes, and location of the mortality of the city, these differences are important.

The ages are divided into periods of five years for those under twenty, and of ten years for those over twenty. A single column for ages, in the schedule, would have been much better, as we could then have obtained the exact age of each individual, and could have made farther divisions, which for the early periods of life are important.

The following table gives the ages, and the sex at different ages of the population of each ward, and of the whole city.

TABLE XXII.—Age, and Sex at different ages.

WARDS.	SEX.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and Agent over.	WARD Totals.
I.	Males	593	491	412	383	774	654	383	180	86	27	12	2	0	357
	Females	604	499	427	455	912	661	396	248	141	35	13	2	1	272
	Total	1,197	990	839	838	1,686	1,315	779	428	227	62	25	4	1	629
II.	Males	203	178	174	254	501	316	210	130	66	29	11	2	0	7
	Females	192	146	180	275	774	366	232	140	100	59	16	0	0	12
	Total	395	324	363	529	1,275	682	442	270	166	88	27	2	0	19
III.	Males	532	390	340	371	830	560	285	140	83	23	5	0	0	59
	Females	502	422	335	349	896	553	328	170	96	54	18	0	0	101
	Total	1,034	812	675	720	1,726	1,113	613	310	179	77	23	0	0	160
IV.	Males	228	234	195	229	640	412	239	131	60	23	8	1	0	20
	Females	248	229	210	281	781	384	275	172	83	50	12	2	0	10
	Total	476	463	405	510	1,421	796	514	303	143	73	20	3	0	30
V.	Males	465	380	319	357	1,001	590	370	160	80	25	7	0	1	4
	Females	460	360	334	391	989	567	353	545	124	57	21	2	0	18
	Total	925	740	653	748	1,990	1,157	723	405	204	82	28	2	1	22
VI.	Males	490	430	325	390	740	595	334	164	81	18	5	1	0	24
	Females	510	472	422	380	906	636	352	218	121	48	20	3	0	32
	Total	1,000	902	747	779	1,646	1,231	686	382	202	66	25	4	0	56
VII.	Males	506	367	257	252	547	529	256	119	45	17	5	0	0	48
	Females	521	353	327	314	718	485	242	132	74	40	10	1	0	13
	Total	1,027	720	584	566	1,265	1,014	498	251	119	57	15	1	0	61
WHOLE CITY.	Males	3,017	2,470	2,022	2,236	5,033	3,656	2,077	1,024	501	162	53	6	1	519
	Females	3,037	2,481	2,244	2,454	5,976	3,652	2,178	1,325	739	343	110	10	1	458
	Total	6,054	4,951	4,266	4,690	11,009	7,308	4,255	2,349	1,240	505	163	16	2	977

The great number of unknown age is a serious defect in these tables. They are not for the most part among those who might be supposed to be ignorant of their age; but many of our well known citizens are included in this column. This was a mistake, or rather a *fault*, which could not conveniently be remedied, and the only course to pursue was to give them as we found them.

From the above table we find, that under 5 years there is an excess of males in the 2d, 3d, and 5th wards, and an excess of females in the remaining wards. From 5 to 10, there is an excess of males in the 2d, 4th, 5th, and 7th wards. From 10 to 15, an excess of males in the 3d ward only. From 15 to 20, an excess of males in the 3d, and 6th wards. From 20 to 30, a considerable excess of females in every ward except the 5th. From 30 to 40, an excess of males in the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 7th wards. From 40 to 50, an excess of males in the 5th, and 7th wards only. Over 50 years of age there is an excess of females in every ward. The aggregate for the whole city shows an excess of females at every period of life, except from 30 to 40.

In the above table there are two persons over 100 years of age. One is a native of Ireland, who has died since the census was taken, at the age of 108 years; the other is a colored female, now living.

I have given (Table xiv.) the ratio of males to females in the city, at different periods.

The following table shows the proportion of each sex at different periods of life, by the present census, to the whole number of each sex. The table includes white and colored, and is to be read thus: 13.25 per cent. of all the males in the city were under 5 years of age; 10.84 per cent. were 5 and under 10, and so on through the column for males; 12.14 per cent. of all the females in the city were under 5 years; 9.92 per cent. were 5 and under 10 years; 8.97 per cent. were 10 and under 15, and so on through the column for females. The per centage of the total population, at each period of life will be given in table xxiv.

TABLE XXIII.—*Ratio of the sexes at different ages.*

AGES.	Ratio of males to whole number of males.	Ratio of females to whole number of females.	AGES.	Ratio of males to whole number of males.	Ratio of females to whole number of females.
Under 5,	13.25	12.14	60 to 70,	2.20	2.96
5 to 10,	10.84	9.92	70 " 80,	.71	1.37
10 " 15,	8.88	8.97	80 " 90,	.23	.44
15 " 20,	9.82	9.81	90 " 100,	.03	.04
20 " 30,	22.10	23.90	100 & over,		
30 " 40,	16.05	14.61	Unknown,	2.28	1.83
40 " 50,	9.12	8.71			
50 " 60,	4.49	5.30	Total,	100.00	100.00

The preceding table shows the per centage of each sex, at each period of life, to the whole number of each sex, by the present census; the following table gives the per centage of the whole population, male and female, at each period of life, to the whole population of the city. I have also added the same view of the population by previous enumerations, and have taken from "Shattuck's Census of Boston" the per centages for the population of that city in 1845.

TABLE XXIV.—*Percentage of Population at different ages.*

AGES.	PERCENTAGE.					
	PROVIDENCE.					BOSTON.
	1830.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1845.
Under 5	13.44	13.90	12.25	12.76	12.93	12.63
5 to 10	10.72	10.37	12.10	10.12	10.58	9.93
10 " 15	9.50	9.19	8.86	9.30	9.11	8.43
15 " 20	12.30	9.70	8.18	9.80	10.02	9.58
20 " 30	22.89	23.06	25.76	23.44	23.52	25.88
30 " 40	13.58	15.75	16.71	15.99	15.61	17.47
40 " 50	8.47	8.65	7.82	9.31	9.09	8.77
50 " 60	4.81	5.17	4.61	5.07	5.02	4.16
60 " 70	2.58	2.76	2.35	2.75	2.65	2.16
70 " 80	1.30	1.08	70 and over.	70 and over.	1.08	.78
80 " 90	.36	.35	1.36	1.46	.35	.19
90 and over	.05	.02	.		.04	.02
Total,	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In all enumerations previous to 1830, and in the census of 1835, a different division of ages was adopted, so that exact comparisons cannot be made. In the census of 1830, of 1840, and of 1845, a different division of ages was adopted for the colored population; they cannot, therefore, be included in the calculations of the preceding table. The per centages for 1850 and 1855 include both white and colored. In the columns for 1845 and 1850, no division of ages is made over 70 years.

Some curious differences will be noticed in the preceding table, in the proportions at different periods of life, at different times, which differences all bear a direct relation to the prosperity, the vital and other interests of the city, and will afford material for study and reflection.

Another division of the population according to age, is given in "Shattuck's Census of Boston, 1845," which will illustrate more directly the prosperity of the city. Those under 15 years of age are called the *Dependent Class*; those from 15 to 60 the *Productive Class*; and those over 60 the *Aged Class*. The first and third classes combined may be called the *Un-productive*, the other the *Productive Class*. One class are producers, the other are consumers.

The following table gives the proportions of these classes of our population, at different times, excluding those of unknown age.

TABLE XXV.

YEARS.	To each 100 of the population there were			TOTAL.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.	
1830	33.66	62.05	4.29	100.00
1840	33.46	62.33	4.21	100.00
1845	33.21	63.08	3.71	100.00
1850	32.18	63.61	4.21	100.00
1855	32.62	63.26	4.12	100.00

By reference to table xxx., to be given hereafter, a very great difference will be found between the proportions of these classes, in the different wards.

The aggregate age of the whole population of Providence is 1,173,402 years, giving an average age of 25.07 years to each individual. In Boston, in 1845, the average age of the population was 23.67 years; in New York, 1840, 23.25 years; in the United States, in 1850, 22.89 years. At every period there is a larger per centage of the population under 15, and over 60 years of age, in Providence than in Boston.

The preceding tables have included both the white and colored population, so far as relates to the census of 1855. The following table gives the ages of the colored population, by the present census, separately.

TABLE XXVI.—*Age of colored population.*

AGES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Ratio to whole No.	AGES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Ratio to whole No.
Under 5	69	87	156	11.22	60 to 70	4	29	33	2.38
5 to 10	84	82	166	11.94	70 " 80	7	17	24	1.73
10 " 15	71	68	139	10.00	80 " 90	3	9	12	.86
15 " 20	45	64	109	7.84	90 " 100	0	1	1	.07
20 " 30	92	158	250	17.99	100& over	0	1	1	.07
30 " 40	107	133	240	17.27	Unknown	5	12	17	1.22
40 " 50	72	89	161	11.58					
50 " 60	32	49	81	5.83	Total,	591	799	1390	100.00

Under 15, 33.16 per cent.; 15 to 60, 60.51 per cent.; over 60, 5.11 per cent.

A marked difference will be noticed between the per centages of the colored population, at different ages, and those of the total population, as given in table xxiv. There is a much greater proportion of persons over 40 years of age, among the colored, than among the whites.

AGE AND PARENTAGE.

I shall next present the ages of the population of Providence, with reference to parentage. This division of ages is particularly important with reference to the sanitary interests of the city, and is not without importance in its relation to other interests.

It is well known that the foreign population of the city is generally, under sanitary influences entirely different from those of the American population. It is of the utmost importance to know the extent and effects of these influences; to know the ratio of disease and mortality between the two classes, and, if there are causes which increase the mortality of one class more than that of the other, they should be ascertained, so that measures may be taken to remove them. This can only be ascertained by knowing the numbers of each class, at different ages. It is also important to know the numbers of each class in the several wards of the city, in order to ascertain the locations of disease. To illustrate the importance of this subject, I would state the following: in the month of August, 1855, there were 131 deaths in the city, of which 69 were of foreign, and 62 of American parentage. The average age of those of foreign parentage who died, was 11.43 years; the average age of those of American parentage was 25.22 years. The number under 5 years of age was 81, of whom 51 were of foreign, and 30 of American parentage.

The simple statement of these facts would be most startling; but on reflection, it will be seen that they give no correct idea of the relative mortality of the two classes. This can only be ascertained by knowing the whole number, and the number at different ages, of each class.

I have therefore prepared the following table which gives the number of American, foreign, and unknown parentage, at each period of life, in each ward, and in the whole city.

TABLE XXVII.—*Parentage at different ages.*

WARDS.	PARENTAGE.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Age unknown.	WARD TOTALS.
I.	Amer.	414	427	346	355	746	622	412	241	141	76	271	4,051
	For.	781	563	492	481	936	691	367	186	86	16	47	4,646
	Unk.	2	0	1	2	4	2	0	1	0	0	311	323
	Total.	1197	990	839	838	1686	1315	779	428	227	92	629	9,020
II.	Amer.	283	254	296	383	702	465	361	235	143	112	2	3,236
	For.	112	70	67	146	572	217	81	35	23	5	7	1,335
	Unk.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	11
	Total.	395	324	363	529	1275	682	442	270	166	117	19	4,582
III.	Amer.	456	453	385	452	802	596	430	231	139	90	91	4,125
	For.	570	350	282	263	905	503	174	73	34	10	58	3,222
	Unk.	8	9	8	5	19	14	9	6	6	0	11	95
	Total.	1034	812	675	720	1726	1113	613	310	179	100	160	7,442
IV.	Amer.	307	346	310	338	891	557	389	260	115	79	4	3,596
	For.	169	116	94	172	526	236	124	42	28	17	26	1,556
	Unk.	0	1	1	0	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	11
	Total.	476	463	405	510	1421	796	514	303	143	96	30	5,157
V.	Amer.	423	402	368	408	1076	602	453	296	149	88	8	4,273
	For.	502	338	285	340	911	552	267	109	55	25	9	3,393
	Unk.	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	5	14
	Total.	925	740	653	748	1990	1157	723	405	204	113	22	7,680
VI.	Amer.	657	696	569	524	1095	907	560	313	166	83	47	5,617
	For.	343	206	178	255	549	324	126	69	36	12	9	2,107
	Unk.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total.	1000	902	747	779	1646	1231	686	382	202	95	56	7,726
VII.	Amer.	365	327	312	276	577	526	297	158	64	49	48	2,996
	For.	662	393	272	290	688	488	201	93	55	24	13	3,176
	Unk.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
	Total.	1027	720	584	566	1265	1014	498	251	119	73	61	6,178
Whole City.	Amer.	2905	2905	2586	2736	5889	4275	2902	1734	917	577	471	27,897
	For.	3139	2036	1670	1947	5087	3011	1340	607	317	109	169	19,432
	Unk.	10	10	10	7	33	22	13	8	9	0	337	456
	Total.	6054	4951	4266	4690	11009	7308	4255	2349	1240	686	977	47,785

The preceding table will, on examination, present many interesting facts. It will be seen, that under 5 years, the persons of foreign parentage are more numerous than the American in the first, third, fifth and seventh wards, and in the aggregate for the whole city. In the first ward the foreign population is more numerous than the American at all periods of life up to 40 years, after which the reverse is true.

The following are the numbers of each class, according to the division of ages presented in table xxv., excluding those of unknown age.

TABLE XXVIII.

PARENTAGE.	Under 15	15 and under 60.	60 and over.	TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE.			
					Under 15	15 to 60.	60 and over.	TOTAL.
American,	8,396	17,536	1,494	27,426	55.09	59.39	77.81	58.74
Foreign,	6,845	11,992	426	19,263	44.91	40.61	22.19	41.26
Total,	15,241	29,528	1,920	46,689	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The above tables and remarks are comparing American with foreign, according to parentage. They show that in the first periods of life the proportion of foreign parentage to the American is much greater than in the more advanced periods. For many purposes, a comparison of the number of one class, at one period of life, with the whole number of that class, would be more useful. The numbers for this comparison have already been given in table xxvii.; but in this, as in other cases, the ratios will be much more instructive. The following table gives, for each ward and for the whole city, the proportion of American parentage at each period of life, to the whole number of American parentage; and the proportion of foreign parentage at each period of life, to the whole number of foreign parentage. Those of unknown age and parentage are omitted.

AGE AND PARENTAGE.

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TABLE XXIX.—*Per centage at different ages.*

WARDS.	PARENTAGE.	Under 6.	6 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	TOTALS.
I.	Amer.	10.95	11.30	9.15	9.39	19.74	16.46	10.90	6.37	3.73	2.01	100.
	For.	16.98	12.24	10.70	10.46	20.35	15.03	7.98	4.04	1.87	.35	100.
	Total,	14.26	11.80	10.00	9.99	20.09	15.67	9.28	5.10	2.71	1.10	100.
II.	Amer.	8.75	7.86	9.15	11.84	21.71	14.38	11.16	7.27	4.42	3.46	100.
	For.	8.43	5.27	5.05	11.00	43.07	16.34	6.10	2.64	1.73	.37	100.
	Total,	8.66	7.10	7.95	11.59	27.94	14.95	9.69	5.92	3.64	2.56	100.
III.	Amer.	11.31	11.21	9.54	11.20	19.89	14.78	10.66	5.73	3.45	2.23	100.
	For.	18.02	11.06	8.91	8.31	28.60	15.90	5.50	2.31	1.07	.32	100.
	Total,	14.20	11.15	9.27	9.89	23.70	15.28	8.42	4.26	2.46	1.37	100.
IV.	Amer.	8.55	9.63	8.63	9.41	24.80	15.51	10.83	7.24	3.20	2.20	100.
	For.	11.09	7.61	6.17	11.29	34.51	15.48	8.14	2.76	1.84	1.11	100.
	Total,	9.28	9.03	7.90	9.95	27.72	15.52	10.03	5.91	2.79	1.87	100.
V.	Amer.	9.92	9.43	8.63	9.57	25.23	14.11	10.62	6.94	3.49	2.06	100.
	For.	14.83	9.99	8.42	10.05	26.92	16.31	7.89	3.22	1.63	.74	100.
	Total,	12.08	9.66	8.53	9.77	25.99	15.11	9.44	5.29	2.66	1.47	100.
VI.	Amer.	11.79	12.50	10.22	9.41	19.66	16.28	10.05	5.62	2.98	1.49	100.
	For.	16.35	9.82	8.48	12.15	26.17	15.44	6.01	3.29	1.72	.57	100.
	Total,	13.04	11.76	9.74	10.16	21.46	16.05	8.94	4.98	2.63	1.24	100.
VII.	Amer.	12.37	11.08	10.57	9.35	19.55	17.83	10.07	5.35	2.17	1.66	100.
	For.	20.91	12.42	8.59	9.13	21.74	15.42	6.35	2.94	1.74	.76	100.
	Total,	16.79	11.77	9.55	9.25	20.68	16.58	8.14	4.10	1.95	1.19	100.
CITY.	Amer.	10.59	10.59	9.43	9.98	21.47	15.59	10.58	6.32	3.34	2.11	100.
	For.	16.29	10.57	8.67	10.11	26.41	15.63	6.96	3.15	1.64	.57	100.
	Total,	12.93	10.58	9.11	10.02	23.52	15.61	9.09	5.02	2.65	1.47	100.

I would invite special attention to the preceding table, as presenting a most perfect view of the population of the city at the present time, and exhibiting the differences which exist between the several wards. It also shows in a most striking manner, the difference between the American and foreign population of each ward, and of the whole city.

We have already seen from table xxiv., that in the whole city, the per centages of the population at different ages, by the present census, correspond very nearly with the per centages at other periods, and with those of Boston in 1845. We may, therefore, take the per centages for the whole city as a standard, and call them the natural proportions for a population like that of Providence.

Each variation then, from this standard, in the American or foreign per centages, or in the per centage of any ward, will indicate a difference in the character of the population represented.

These differences are very great, as will be seen on examination of the table and they all bear a direct relation to some of the most important interests of the city. I can notice only a few of the differences presented. In all the wards except the second, there is a much larger proportion of foreign parentage, under five years of age, than of American. In the sixth ward, the actual number of American parentage under five years, by table xxvii., was nearly double the foreign; yet we see by this table, that in proportion to the whole number of each class, there are more of foreign than of American parentage. In the first, third, sixth, and seventh wards, the proportion under five years of age, is larger than the average for the city; the fifth ward is near the average, while the second and fourth wards, fall far below the average.

There is a very great difference in each ward, between the proportions of American and foreign, for all ages over forty, the American per centages being the largest. The enormous difference between the American and foreign population, from twenty to thirty years of age, in the second and fourth wards,

merits attention. This is accounted for by the fact that in those wards, there is a large number of servants, the most of whom are of foreign parentage, and between twenty and thirty years of age; while the whole number of foreigners in those wards is small.

Many other curious differences will be seen on examination of the table; the explanation of which will be readily understood by those acquainted with the population of the city.

The following table gives the proportions of the American and foreign population in each ward, and in the whole city; of the *dependent* and *productive* classes, as exhibited on page 24th. This table still farther illustrates the preceding remarks, and will close our investigation of the ages of the population of Providence.

TABLE XXX.—*Dependent and Productive Classes.*

WARDS.	PARENTAGE.	PER CENTAGE.			WARDS.	PARENTAGE.	PER CENTAGE.		
		Under 15.	15 to 60	60 and over.			Under 15.	15 to 60	60 and over.
I.	American,	31.40	62.86	5.74	V.	American,	27.98	66.47	5.55
	Foreign,	39.92	57.86	2.22		Foreign,	33.24	64.39	2.37
	Am.& For.	36.06	60.13	3.81		Am.& For.	30.27	65.60	4.13
II.	American,	25.76	66.36	7.88	VI.	American,	34.51	61.02	4.47
	Foreign,	18.75	79.15	2.10		Foreign,	34.65	63.06	2.29
	Am.& For.	23.71	70.09	6.20		Am.& For.	34.54	61.59	3.87
III.	American,	32.06	62.26	5.68	VII.	American,	34.02	62.15	3.83
	Foreign,	37.99	60.62	1.39		Foreign,	41.92	55.58	2.50
	Am.& For.	34.62	61.55	3.83		Am.& For.	38.11	58.75	3.14
IV.	American,	26.81	67.79	5.40	CITY.	American,	30.61	63.94	5.45
	Foreign,	24.87	72.18	2.95		Foreign,	35.53	62.26	2.21
	Am.& For.	26.21	69.13	4.66		Am.& For.	32.62	63.26	4.12

VII. EDUCATION.

The facts, obtained by the present census, in relation to the important subject of the *education of the population*, will be found in the following tables. We commend them to the earnest attention of all who feel an interest in the future welfare of the city.

The following table gives the number, and ages of all who attended schools of any kind, during the year ending July 1st, 1855.

TABLE XXXI.

AGES.	WARDS.							TOTAL.	In each 100 of those attending school there were
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.		
Under 5	40	10	26	23	32	21	34	186	2.65
5 to 10	713	225	390	377	559	662	553	3,479	49.58
10 " 15	534	283	314	320	427	491	385	2,754	39.26
15 " 20	70	105	58	86	74	92	48	533	7.60
20 and over	11	8	14	17	8	4	2	64	.91
Ward Totals	1368	631	802	823	1100	1270	1022	7,016	100.00

The following table shows the number and sex of those who attended the three classes of schools: Public, Catholic, and Select.

TABLE XXXII.

WARDS.	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.		SELECT SCHOOLS.		TOTAL ALL SCHOOLS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I.	533	513	74	107	68	73	675	693
II.	248	233	5	4	61	80	314	317
III.	303	316	56	50	35	42	394	408
IV.	323	332	19	29	41	79	383	440
V.	440	398	77	95	40	50	557	543
VI.	544	584	33	33	31	45	608	662
VII.	448	515	10	14	14	21	472	550
Total,	2839	2891	274	332	290	390	3403	3613

Public schools 5730; Catholic schools 606; Select schools 680. Total, all schools 7,016.

The statistics relating to the public schools, agree very nearly with the returns of those schools, in the office of the superintendent.

Soon after the census was taken, the following statistics of the Catholic schools were furnished by Rt. Rev. B. O'Reilly, Bishop of Hartford.

SISTERS OF MERCY.

Saint Peter and Saint Paul's School,	400	girls.
St. Patrick's	250	"
St. Joseph's	250	"
Academy, (Broad street)	60	"

Total, 960

Saint Peter and Saint Paul's School,	300	boys,
St. Patrick's	200	"
St. Joseph's	180	"

Total, 680

Whole number attending the Catholic schools 1640.

The following table shows the number of children in each ward, between 5 and 15 years of age; the number between 5 and 15 who attended school during the year; the number between 5 and 15 who did not attend school during the year, and the per centage attending, and absent from school. All kinds of schools are included.

TABLE XXXIII.—*Statistics of schools.*

WARDS.	No. of children in city between 5 and 15 years.	No. attending school between 5 and 15.	No. between 5 and 15 absent from school.	In each 100 children between 5 and 15 there were	
				Attending school	Absent from school.
I.	1,829	1,247	582	68.18	31.82
II.	637	508	179	73.94	26.06
III.	1,487	704	783	47.34	52.66
IV.	868	697	171	80.30	19.70
V.	1,393	986	407	70.78	29.22
VI.	1,649	1,153	496	69.92	30.08
VII.	1,304	938	366	71.93	28.07
Total,	9,217	6,233	2,984	67.63	32.37

In 1845, the population between 5 and 15 years of age was 6,344, not including colored; attending schools of all kinds, between 5 and 15, 3,435; absent from school, between 5 and 15, 2909. Total attending school, of all ages, 4,091. In 1850, the whole number attending school during the year was 6,705. No particulars given of age, or of the schools attended.

In a city where the best of schools are free to all who choose to attend, it is a startling fact, as shown by the present census, that so large a portion, nearly one-third of those who ought to be in school, are growing up in ignorance.

It is probable that a large number of the 2984 children reported as absent from school, perhaps the greater portion of them, have attended school at some time and to some extent. The statement is none the less true, however, that there are constantly in the city, about that number of children absent from school, who, for their own good and for the interests of the community, ought to be in school. These facts, taken in connection with those presented in the following tables, deserve the earnest attention of our citizens.

The following table gives the number, and parentage of those persons in the city, between 10 and 20 years of age, who cannot read and write.

TABLE XXXIV.—*Cannot read and write.*

WARDS.	BETWEEN 10 AND 20 YEARS OF AGE.						
	American Parentage.		Foreign Parentage.		TOTAL.		Whole No. who can- not write.
					American and Foreign.		
	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but cannot write.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but cannot write.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but cannot write.	
I.	0	3	113	72	113	75	188
II.	0	0	14	13	14	13	27
III.	1	0	69	21	70	21	91
IV.	1	1	18	16	19	17	36
V.	2	2	61	67	63	69	132
VI.	3	0	80	28	83	28	111
VII.	1	0	65	50	66	50	116
Total,	8	6	420	267	428	273	701

The whole number of persons in the city, of American parentage, between 10 and 20 years of age, is 5,322. Of these, eight, or one in 665, can neither read nor write.

The whole number of foreign parentage, between 10 and 20 years of age, is 3,617. Of these, four hundred and twenty, or one in 9, (exactly 8.6) can neither read nor write.

It is not the place here to enquire into the causes of these facts, or to show the consequences which will result from them, or to point out the remedy. It is to be hoped that the facts themselves will receive the attention they most clearly demand.

With regard to the class given in the above table, between 10 and 20 years of age, there may be a chance that, by immediate action, this ignorance may, to some extent, be removed.

The following table shows the number, in the city, over 20 years of age, who cannot read and write.

TABLE XXXV.—*Cannot read and write.*

WARDS.	OVER 20 YEARS OF AGE.						
	American Parentage.		Foreign Parentage.		TOTAL. American and Foreign.		Whole No. who cannot write.
	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but cannot write.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but cannot write.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but cannot write.	
I.	36	25	534	186	570	211	781
II.	9	0	99	37	108	37	145
III.	11	9	380	159	391	168	559
IV.	22	5	107	78	129	83	212
V.	2	2	440	275	442	277	719
VI.	23	12	258	98	281	110	391
VII.	2	0	316	149	318	149	467
Total,	105	53	2,134	982	2,239	1,035	3,274

The total population of American parentage in the city, over 20 years of age, is 16,294; of these, 105, or one in one hundred and fifty-five, can neither read nor write.

The total population of foreign parentage, over 20 years of

age, is 10,471; of these, 2,134, or one in five (4.91), can neither read nor write.

The evening schools are doing something to benefit this unfortunate portion of our population, and on these schools rests their only hope of redemption from ignorance.

According to the census of 1850, there were only 879 persons in the city, over 20 years of age, who could not read and write. Any one acquainted with the population of the city, must know that this was entirely incorrect. I have satisfactory reasons for believing, that the number, given by the present census, who cannot write, is less than the actual number.

VIII. OCCUPATION.

The returns of the present census give the occupation, if any, of every person, male and female, over twelve years of age. In order to obtain the object contemplated, tables should have been prepared showing the occupation with reference to age, particularly for those under 15, and from 15 to 20. The occupation of males and females should also have been given separately. By mistake, these tables were not prepared in season for this report, and this information cannot be given. A single table only can be given, which will include the number of all the occupations returned by the census, without reference to age or sex.

Various classifications of occupation have been suggested by statisticians; but none seem to be entirely satisfactory. I have therefore arranged the different occupations in alphabetical order, with the numbers reported for each, in the whole city.

The whole number of different occupations given in the following table, is 255; the whole number of persons whose occupation is given, is 15,841. This is a larger proportion of the population than is usually found under the head of occupation, in a census.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Occupation.*

Accountants,	150	Conductors,	9
Actors,	16	City Missionaries,	2
Agents,	47	Coffee Grinders,	2
Architects,	9	Chemists,	7
Artists,	36	Car Builders,	20
Astrologer,	1	Coachmen,	61
Auctioneers,	6	Cooks,	28
Baggage Masters,	5	Carders,	2
Bakers,	74	Carriage Trimmers,	6
Barbers,	50	Carriage Makers,	37
Bar Tenders,	5	Chain Makers,	19
Brewers,	20	Clock, and Watch Makers,	27
Brokers,	27	Contractors,	5
Block Printers	4	Card Maker,	1
Butt Makers,	8	Comb Makers,	18
Boarding House Keepers,	73	Clothing Dealers,	26
Brakemen,	15	Coal Dealers,	28
Brass Finishers,	11	Cotton Waste Dealers,	2
Bleachers,	35	Copper Smiths,	13
Box Makers,	28	Corset Makers,	2
Blacksmiths,	206	Cigar Store Keepers,	3
Book Binders,	21	Confectioners,	52
Brush Makers,	7	Caulkers,	3
Boot and Shoe-Makers,	202	Cotton Dealers,	13
Butchers,	78	Carpet Dealers,	6
Booksellers,	7	Crockery Dealers,	3
Brick and Lime Dealers,	2	Carvers,	5
Belt Makers,	2	Charcoal Dealers,	3
Broom Makers,	2	Carpet Weavers,	3
Blacking Maker,	1	Color Mixers,	4
Boiler Makers,	28	Dry Goods Dealers,	46
Boatmen,	4	Dyers,	30
Bill Posters,	2	Druggists and Apothecaries,	61
Block Makers,	8	Die Sinkers,	8
Bolt Cutters,	2	Dentists,	20
Braiders,	8	Dress Makers,	253
Bone Setter,	1	Designers,	3
Clerks,	692	Dredgers,	4
Coopers,	20	Draughtsmen,	3
Cashiers,	36	Distillers,	2
Collectors,	8	Dye Stuff Dealers,	3
Cabinet Makers,	70	Dipper Maker,	1
Cigar Makers,	83	Dye Wood Cutters,	2
Carpenters,	852	Engineers,	84
Civil Engineers,	6	Engine Builders,	3
Chasers,	16	Engine Turners,	4
Clergymen,	49	Engravers,	96

TABLE XXXVI.—*Continued.*

Editors,	6	Millwrights,	11
Expressmen,	16	Milkmen,	4
Factory operatives,	968	Mariners,	257
Farmers and Gardeners,	114	Market-men,	39
Firemen, (Steam Engines)	16	Machine Printers,	31
Furniture Dealers,	11	Mechanics,	28
Fish Dealers,	21	Music Teachers,	12
File Makers,	30	Music Dealers,	7
Fancy Goods Dealers,	7	Marble Workers,	11
Grocers,	308	Millers	8
Gun Smiths,	9	Movers of Buildings,	5
Gas Inspector,	1	Nail Makers,	48
Gas Fitters,	32	Nurses,	40
Glue Maker,	1	Nut Makers,	2
Grain Dealers,	15	Oystermen,	54
Gilders,	7	Overseers,	45
Harness Makers,	68	Oil Dealers,	5
Hotel Keepers,	17	Organ Builder,	1
Hostlers,	29	Police and Constables,	41
Hatters,	41	Plumbers,	9
Hardware Dealers,	17	Pattern Makers,	53
Hose Maker,	1	Physicians,	67
Iron Dealers,	4	Painters and Glaziers,	246
Iron Founders,	33	Paint and Oil Dealers,	5
Intelligence Office,	1	Planing Works,	8
Iron Fence Maker,	1	Printers,	102
Image Maker,	1	Platers,	3
Jewellers,	773	Porters,	23
Junk Dealers,	10	Paper Makers,	3
Japanners,	5	Pedlers,	42
Lumber Dealers,	20	Plane Makers,	5
Lamp Maker,	1	Pain Killer Makers,	2
Leather Dealers,	2	Paper Hangers,	12
Leather Dressers,	13	Plough Makers,	2
Lamp Lighters,	2	Piano Forte Dealers,	4
Looking Glass Maker,	1	Picture Frame Maker,	1
Lapidaries,	17	Press Man,	1
Lawyers,	69	Paper Box Dealer,	1
Laborers,	1782	Polishers,	4
Librarians,	2	Pilots,	2
Merchants,	317	Professors,	7
Masons,	364	Phrenologist,	1
Manufacturers,	110	Planters,	2
Musicians,	12	Picker Makers,	17
Machinists,	552	Reed Makers,	12
Milliners,	113	Roller Coverers,	4
Moulders,	308	Rolling Mill Workmen,	37

TABLE XXXVI.—*Continued.*

Riggers,	7	Sculptors,	3
Razor Grinder,	1	Trunk Makers, (See Harness)	14
Rope Maker,	1	Tinmen,	63
Refiners,	3	Tailors,	224
Rag Gatherers,	3	Tailoresses,	202
Surveyors,	15	Turners,	13
Spice Mill,	1	Tobacconists,	8
Stone Cutters,	69	Teamsters,	264
Slaters,	4	Tanners, and Curriers,	31
Superintendents,	14	Tool Makers,	7
Stucco Workers,	14	Treasurers,	3
Stair Builders,	6	Tube Makers,	2
Sash and Blind Makers,	8	Teachers,	156
Shoe Dealers,	46	Teachers of Drawing,	2
Sextons,	5	Teacher of Dancing,	1
Saloon Keepers,	32	Ticket Master,	1
Safe Makers,	6	Telegraph Operators,	3
Seamstresses,	148	Upholsterers,	28
Silver Smiths,	48	Undertakers,	10
Soap Makers,	15	Umbrella Makers,	6
Stove Dealers,	15	Varnishers,	3
Stable Keepers,	39	Variety Store Keepers,	5
Stove Mounters,	12	Weavers,	183
Shoe Binders,	3	Weighers,	2
Sausage Makers,	5	Watchmen,	62
Spile Driver,	1	Wire Makers,	3
Sail Makers,	19	Wooden Ware Dealers,	2
Sheet Iron Workers,	2	Well Diggers,	3
Starch Maker,	1	Wheelwrights,	18
Ship Carpenters,	28	Wool Sorters,	7
Stevedores,	4	Washerwomen,	49
Shipping Offices,	4	Whitewashers,	3
Servants, and Waiters,	2,240	Wool Dealers,	2
Spar Maker,	1		

The names and numbers of the various occupations are given, with slight exceptions, as they are found in the returns of the census. Traders, and store keepers are placed under the head of merchants, and this, with one or two alterations of a similar character, comprises all the changes I have made.

It will readily be seen on examination, that other changes might be made, and that the table does not, in all cases, indicate the true number of the occupation. In some kinds of

ment, would make fully the number not accounted for, in the above table.

The above closes the abstract of the census of 1855, so far as relates to the population of the city, and upon this subject the present census gives more information than any census of the city, ever before taken. In preparing the schedule, a copy of which will be given hereafter, and in arranging this abstract of the returns, I have acted upon the belief, that information of this character is of great value and importance to the community, a belief in which I am confirmed by the following remarks from Mr. DeBow's Compendium of the United States Census of 1850:

"Statistics are far from being the barren array of figures ingeniously and laboriously combined into columns and tables, which many persons are apt to suppose them. They constitute rather the ledger of the nation, in which, like the merchant in his books, the citizen can read, at one view, all the results of a year or of a period of years as compared with other periods, and deduce the profit or the loss which has been made, in morals, education, wealth or power."

MANUFACTURES OF PROVIDENCE.

When a census is taken, it is always comparatively easy to obtain other information besides that relating to the population, and it is to be hoped that in the arrangement of the schedules for future censuses of the city, the collection of other statistics will be provided for. It is the opinion of many of our citizens, that the collection and publication of full statistics, relating to the manufactures, trade, commerce and other interests of the city, would repay a hundred-fold the expense, in the increase of trade and reputation it would give us, both at home and abroad.

In accordance with this opinion, the following statistics have been obtained by the direction and personal exertions of Hon. James Y. Smith, Mayor of the city. The facts have been ob-

tained by personal application to the establishments to which they refer, and they have also been submitted to the judgment of persons well acquainted with the particular branches of business, of which the statistics are given, as well as with the general business of the city.

There are probably some omissions, and in many instances the aggregates are actually more than those given; but so far as given, the statements may be relied upon as correct.

Many additions, and a few slight corrections have been made since the first edition of this pamphlet was printed. Though incomplete, the results already published have surprised many, even of our own citizens, and it is hoped that their publication will continue to excite an increased interest in the prosperity of the city.

These returns comprise only the manufactures in the city, and those of three establishments within a few rods of the city limits. There is a large number of manufacturing establishments in the vicinity of Providence, and owned in the city, which are not included.

STEAM ENGINES.

The whole number of stationary steam engines in operation within the limits of the city is 73. There are 12 to 15 more within 100 rods of the city, which are not included. The power of each engine is given, and varies from that of 3 to that of 400 horses. The whole amount of power given is that of 4,332 horses, which is the average power used; but the power of each engine may be greatly increased when necessary.

The amount of coal used in the city for making steam, is 34,160 tons, or 76,518,400 pounds annually.

The first steam engine in Providence was made by "Evans" in Philadelphia, and was brought from that city and put in operation in 1812. This engine was of about 36 horse power, and was put in operation on the present site of Messrs. P. Allen & Sons' Print Works, by the "Providence Woolen Company," consisting of Messrs. Samuel G. Arnold, Sullivan Dorr, Joseph S. Martin and Daniel Lyman.

A steam engine of 24 horse power, from the same maker, was brought by land from Philadelphia in 1814, and put in operation by Messrs. Whitney and Hoppin; in one of the buildings still standing, of the "Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company." The cost of this engine was \$17,000, a large portion of which was for transportation.

JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

At the present time there are within the limits of the city, 56 establishments engaged in the manufacture of Jewelry and Silver Ware. The articles manufactured comprise every kind and variety of jewelry, and of artistic, ornamental, and useful silver ware. The average number of hands employed is about 1,400, and the value of the articles manufactured amounts to the sum of \$2,696,000 annually. This amount is larger than has been supposed; but the manner in which the facts were obtained renders it certain that it is not larger than the truth, and the judgment of persons well acquainted with the business confirms this opinion.

I am indebted to Josiah Whitaker, Esq., for the following facts relating to the early history of the manufacture of Jewelry in Providence:

Messrs. Sanders Pitman and Cyril Dodge were among the earliest manufacturers of silver ware in the town, and commenced business not long after the close of the revolutionary war.

In 1805, there were four establishments in the town, owned by Mr. Nehemiah Dodge, Mr. Ezekiel Burr, Mr. John C. Jenckes, and Messrs. Pitman and Dorrance, which were mostly engaged in the manufacture of silver spoons, gold beads and finger rings; but their business was not extensive. About this time the manufacture of jewelry was commenced by the same firms, and about 30 workmen were employed in the manufacture of breast-pins, ear-rings, watch-keys, and other articles.

Between 1805 and 1810, other firms were formed and did considerable business, and in the latter year the number of

workmen employed in this manufacture in Providence, was about 100, and the value of their products for the year was about \$100,000. In 1812 and 1813, the business increased very rapidly, and some large establishments commenced operations, so that in 1815, there were about 175 workmen employed, and the value of the products was \$300,000 during the year. In 1816 and 1817, the business was mostly abandoned; but it revived in 1818, and increased so rapidly, that in 1820 there were 300 workmen employed, producing \$600,000 worth of jewelry during the year.

Since 1820, there have been great fluctuations in the business—at times being almost entirely abandoned; at other periods being very extensive.

PRINTS.

There are two Print Works in the city, which manufacture every variety of printed goods. The products of these two print works are as follows:—20,500 pieces of prints, equal to 697,000 yards, manufactured each week. This will amount to 1,066,000 pieces, or 36,244,000 yards annually, which is equal to 20,593 *miles* of prints in each year.

The value of prints manufactured in the city is \$2,771,600 annually. Each piece of prints is estimated at 34 yards, and valued at \$2.60, which is the average length and value.

The amount of prints, including the above, manufactured in the vicinity of Providence, and mostly owned in the city, is about 60,000 pieces per week. See under the head of "Trade of Providence" hereafter.

The engraving is an important item in the manufacture of prints. The figures are engraved on copper rolls, and one roll is used for each color in the print. The average number of rolls used for each pattern of prints is about four. When a pattern is prepared, an average of about 1,000 pieces of prints is printed from it, when the engraving is destroyed.

The average cost of engraving each roll, for labor alone, is about \$12.50. Four rolls to each pattern, will give \$50 for

the cost of engraving a single pattern, from which 1,000 pieces are printed. We have then \$3,000 per week, or \$156,000 per annum as the cost, simply for the labor of the engraving, for the manufacture of 60,000 pieces of prints per week.

Hon. Philip Allen informs me that in the year 1795, there resided in Providence a French gentleman by the name of Dubosque, who had been attached to the French navy, and had married a Rhode Island lady. In early life this gentleman had learned the art of calico printing as it was then practiced at Alsace, in France. He commenced the printing of calicoes in Providence, in 1795, in a mill which was occupied as a chocolate mill and stood on the present site of the Franklin Foundry. The cloth printed was imported from Calcutta, the printing was done with blocks, and the calendering by friction on a hard surface with flint stone; the present system of printing and calendering with metal rollers being then unknown. The printing with copper rollers is of quite recent date.

The printing of cotton goods at the old chocolate mill, was the first calico printing in Providence, and the first to any extent in Rhode Island.

COTTON GOODS.

There are in the city six mills for the manufacture of Cotton Goods, and one within a few rods of the city limits. Three of these manufacture printing cloths; one cotton warp; two sheetings and shirtings; and one lamp wicks, boot lacings, and braids. The amount of cotton used is 5,906 bales, or, at 500 lbs. each, 2,953,000 pounds, annually. The number of hands employed is 1,315.

The quantity manufactured annually is as follows: Printing Cloths, 8,901,000 yards; sheetings and shirtings, 2,400,000 yards; cotton warp, 150,000 pounds; besides lamp wicks and boot lacings. The total value of articles manufactured annually is \$920,000.

BLEACHERIES.

There are in the city three establishments for bleaching and

dyeing cotton goods. The number of hands employed in this business is 350. The quantity of cloth bleached is 3,880 tons, or 1,270,000 pieces, of 34 yards each, equal to 43,180,000 yards per annum. The quantity dyed is about 260,000 pieces annually.

The value of the bleaching and dyeing business is about \$350,000 per annum. There are several bleacheries in the immediate vicinity of the city, which are not included in the above.

WOOLEN GOODS.

There are two manufactories of woollen goods in the city. One manufactures fancy cassimeres, the other worsted yarn. The value of the articles manufactured is \$340,000 per annum.

MANUFACTURES OF IRON.

There are twenty-two establishments in the city, and within a few rods of the city limits, engaged in the manufacture of machinery of every kind, steam engines and boilers, castings of every description, nails, nuts, washers and tools. These establishments employ, on an average, 2,062 workmen. The amount of coal used for melting iron for the manufacture of castings and nail plate, is 9,450 tons, or 21,168,000 pounds annually.

The same establishments consume annually 11,095 tons, or 24,852,800 pounds of pig-iron, and 9,801 tons or 21,954,240 pounds of bar, sheet and scrap iron, besides cast steel, the amount of which is not given.

The articles manufactured annually are as follows:—30,800 stoves and furnaces; 90,000 casks or 9,000,000 pounds of nails and spikes; 80 steam engines, and 220 boilers of all sizes; and 1,600 tons, or 3,584,000 pounds of nuts, washers, plane irons and other tools; besides heavy castings, gearing, rubber machines, fly-frames, speeders and other machinery, horse nails, fancy castings, and numerous other articles, the numbers of which are not given. The value of the above products, manufactured in the city is \$2,651,000 per annum.

The manufactures of screws, butts, files and rivets, are not

included in the above statistics; but will be given separately.

The consumption of pig and bar iron, including that used for screws and butts, in the city of Providence, is 201,756 pounds, or 90 tons gross weight each day.

SCREWS.

There are two extensive establishments for the manufacture of Wood Screws, both iron and brass, in the city of Providence, which employ 1,000 hands.

The value of the materials used by these establishments, annually, is as follows:—iron, \$320,000; brass wire, \$36,000; coal, \$22,000; paper and twine, \$17,000; steel, \$8,500; lumber, \$5,000; sulphuric acid, \$5,000.

The number of screws made, is as follows:—14,000 gross each day, or 4,200,000 gross per annum. They also manufacture for market, 1,500 lbs. of iron wire daily, or 450,000 pounds annually. They also make 11,000 boxes annually, though this is but a portion of the number used for packing screws.

The value of articles manufactured annually, is as follows: screws, \$1,044,000; wire for market, \$36,000; boxes, \$6,600. Total annual value of products, \$1,086,000.

If we estimate the iron at \$100 per ton, the quantity consumed in the manufacture of screws will be 25,840 pounds, or nearly 12 tons per day; equal to 3,200 tons, or 7,168,000 lbs. annually.

Three tons and a half of iron turnings or chips, are made each day in the manufacture of screws, in the two establishments in this city.

Screws were first made by machinery, in Providence, about the year 1834. The establishments now in the city, commenced operations in 1839, and have been constantly increasing their capacity, and improving their machinery since that time. The machines used by different companies are not entirely alike, each company using, to a considerable extent, machines of its own design.

In one of the establishments in this city, there are three

machines used to complete the screws. The first cuts the wire of the proper length, and forms the head of the blanks as they are called. This machine makes on an average ninety blanks per minute. The second machine shaves the head of the screw, cuts the groove, and trims the burr which is formed in cutting the groove, at the rate of 14 per minute. The third machine finishes five screws per minute, by cutting the thread of the screw. These numbers are the average of all sizes of screws. In the second and third machines, the blanks are thrown promiscuously into a hopper, and the machine picks up one at a time, puts it into its proper place, finishes its portion of the process, and drops the screw into a box prepared for it.

There are over 600 different sizes and kinds of screws made. The smallest are made from wire number 0, (screw gauge,) are one-fourth of an inch in length, and weigh seven sixteenths of an ounce per gross; the largest screws are made from wire number 28, (screw gauge,) are six inches in length, and weigh twenty-five and three-fourths pounds per gross. The smallest are finished in every particular, as perfectly as the largest.

All the screws now made, are what are termed the gimlet screws, and these have entirely banished the blunt point screws from the market, during the last five years.

The screws are counted by weighing one gross, and allowing the same weight to others of the same size, and 150 hands are constantly employed in counting, sorting and papering screws in this city.

No screws of any consequence are imported at the present time; but all that are used in the United States, are made in the country, and of all the screws made in the United States, eighty-seven one-hundredths are made in Providence.

BUTTS.

The manufacture of Butt hinges in Providence was commenced in 1842, and was the first manufacture of butts, to any extent, in the United States. This was also nearly the first

manufacture of loose joint butts in the world. The business has constantly increased, and at the present time the greater portion of the loose joint butts made in the world, are made in Providence.

There are at the present time, two manufactories of butts in the city, and one within a few rods of the city limits, which employ 290 workmen. They manufacture butts, sad irons, laundry and tailors irons, tea scales and weights, gate hinges and other articles.

The smallest butts made are one inch square when open, and weigh three fourths of an ounce per pair; the largest are 7 by 12 inches in size, and weigh eleven pounds per pair.

These establishments consume annually 2,640 tons or 5,913,600 pounds of pig iron. The articles manufactured are 1,419 dozen pairs of butts daily, or 425,700 dozen pairs annually. They also make about 525 tons of sad irons and other articles, annually.

The annual value of the products is about \$235,000.

FILES.

The number of establishments in the city for the manufacture of Files is three, and the number of workmen 38.

This business consumes 92 tons, or 206,080 pounds of cast steel annually, and produces 4,800 gross, or 57,600 dozen Files per annum. Besides this some 15,000 Files are re-cut at the above establishments annually.

The annual value of the products of this business is \$26,500.

RIVETS.

The manufacture of rivets employs 10 hands, and produces 300,000 pounds of rivets annually. Value \$35,000.

PLOUGHS.

One establishment employs three hands, uses 50 tons of castings, and manufactures 800 ploughs annually. Value of products \$6,000.

CENSUS OF PROVIDENCE.

GAS, STEAM AND WATER PIPE.

Two companies in the city, employ 80 hands in this business. The annual value of the products is \$66,000.

PLUMBERS AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

We have returns from five establishments engaged in this business in the city, which employ 50 workmen, and use annually 10,000 pounds of brass, 42,000 pounds of copper, and 50,000 pounds of lead. Annual value of products \$89,520.

SASH AND BLINDS.

Four establishments are returned, employing 39 hands. They manufacture about 14,000 pairs of blinds, besides sashes, doors, and other articles.

Value of products, \$71,904 annually.

BOX MAKING.

There are six establishments in the city, engaged in the manufacture of wooden boxes of all sizes. The number of hands employed is about 65; the number of boxes made annually, is about 140,000, valued at \$86,400.

NAIL KEGS.

One establishment in the city employs 10 hands, and manufactures 104,800 nail kegs annually. The annual value of the products is \$15,080.

PLANING MILLS.

The number of planing mills in the city, is five: Hands employed, 63. They plane 7,691,000 feet of boards, and more than 300,000 clapboards annually. The annual value of the business, is \$75,500.

DYE WOOD GRINDING.

Two mills in Providence for grinding dyewoods and drugs, employ 10 hands, and grind 1,063 tons of dye woods, and 150 tons of drugs annually. Amount of business, \$61,000 annually.

COCOA-NUT DIPPERS.

Two establishments in the city, employ 9 hands, and manufacture 110,000 cocoa-nut dippers, valued at \$17,415, annually.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

There are two establishments in the city, for the manufacture of india rubber boots and shoes. They consume about 1,600 tons of coal annually, employ 300 hands, and make 750,000 pairs of rubber boots and shoes per annum. The annual value of the products is \$500,000.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

There are in Providence, five manufactories of soap and candles. The number of workmen in this business is 56. The quantity manufactured annually, is as follows:—4,080,000 pounds of soap of all kinds; 600,000 pounds of candles; and 50,000 gallons of lard oil. The annual value of the products is \$451,200.

There is a manufactory of oil in the city, from which we have no returns.

STARCH.

There are two establishments in the city, for the re-manufacture of starch, for family use, and for making "gum substitute." They manufacture 450 tons of starch, annually, besides the gum substitute. The annual value of the products is \$100,000.

DISTILLERY.

One distillery consumes 400,000 gallons of molasses, and makes 400,000 gallons of alchocol annually. Annual value manufactured, \$160,000.

BAKERIES.

We have returns from eight bakeries in Providence. They employ about 64 hands, and use 11,780 barrels of flour annually. The annual value of their products is \$220,968.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.

There are five grist mills in the city, which grind 215,241 bushels of corn and rye, and 26,000 bushels of salt, annually.

The annual receipts for grinding, and for meal and salt sold, are \$42,065. There is also one flour mill, which manufactures \$100,000 worth of flour annually. Total annual value of products, \$142,065.

FURNITURE.

Five firms in Providence, employ about 95 workmen, and manufacture furniture of the value of \$137,000 annually.

MARBLE AND FREE STONE.

This business employs about 100 workmen in Providence, and produces \$75,000 annually.

LEATHER AND LEATHER BELTS.

Three establishments manufacture about 8,000 hides; 11,000 calf skins; and 110,000 sheep skins annually. Value of the business, \$140,000 per annum. Two firms make about \$45,000 worth of leather belts annually.

REEDS AND HARNESES.

There are four manufactories of weavers' reeds and harnesses in the city. They employ about 60 hands, and make about \$60,000 worth of reeds and harnesses annually.

LOOM PICKERS.

Two firms employ about 25 workmen, and make 45,000 dozen loom pickers annually. Value of products, \$45,000 per annum.

CIGARS.

About 125 workmen in the city, manufacture 6,000,000 cigars annually, valued at \$100,000.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Two establishments in the city, employing 36 workmen, furnish the following statements of this business:—One makes 1,000 barrels, the other, 432,000 bottles of medicine annually. Annual value of the products, \$700,000.

CARPENTERS' AND MASONS' WORK.

There are in the city, about 860 carpenters, and 375 masons, and the amount of their products is \$1,160,000 annually. This includes the cost of repairs, as well as of new buildings.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK.

About 80 workmen are employed in this business, in the city, and the annual value of the products is \$144,900.

BLACKSMITHS.

There are 110 blacksmiths in the city, producing \$93,500 annually. This is exclusive of blacksmiths employed in machine and tool shops, the products of which, have been previously given.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKING.

There are 205 boot and shoemakers in the city, and the annual value of their products, is more than \$118,000.

CLOTHING, AND TAILORS' WORK.

This business employs about 1000 workmen, male and female, constantly, and at times, as many as 2,000 are employed. Their products are estimated, from reliable data, at \$846,000 per annum.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MAKING.

About 95 workmen are engaged in this business, in the city, and they produce \$105,000 annually.

BOOK BINDING.

Two book binderies in Providence, employ, on an average, about 36 workmen, male and female, and the annual value of the products is \$25,000.

CARRIAGE MAKING AND TRIMMING.

This business employs about 125 workmen, and produces \$150,000 annually. Besides this, about \$5,000 worth of railroad cars are made in the city, annually.

PAINTING AND GLAZING.

This business employs about 130 men in Providence, and produces about \$70,000 annually.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

The number of workmen in this manufacture, in the city, is 25, and they make \$30,000 worth of tortoise shell combs, annually.

CONFECTIONERY.

The manufacture of confectionery in the city, employs 40 workmen, and produces \$45,000 annually.

SPINDLES.

One manufactory employs 10 hands, and produces \$6,000 worth of spindles annually.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURES.

Besides those given, statistics and estimates have been obtained of the manufacture of the following articles, viz:—boats and sails, pumps, coffins, planes, brushes and brooms, picture frames, hobby horses, willow ware, and also of the brewing, and bonnet bleaching business. The aggregate annual value of these productions is given as \$146,297; but this is probably less than the actual amount.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is the annual value of the manufactures of Providence, as given in the preceeding pages.

Printed Goods,	\$2,771,600
Jewelry,	2,696,000
Iron Manufactures,	2,651,000
Screws,	1,086,000
Carpenters' and Masons' work,	1,160,000
Cotton Goods,	920,000
Clothing, and tailors' work,	846,000
Patent Medicines,	700,000
Bleacheries,	350,000
Woolen Goods,	340,000
Butts,	235,000
India Rubber Goods,	500,000
Soap and Candles,	451,200
Starch,	100,000
Distillery,	160,000

Amount carried up	<u>\$14,966,800</u>
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Amount brought up,	\$14,966,800
Bakeries,	220,968
Flour and Grist Mills,	142,065
Furniture,	137,000
Leather and Belts,	185,000
Tin and Sheet Iron work,	144,900
Boot and Shoemaking,	118,000
Harness and Trunk making,	105,000
Cigars,	100,000
Carriages and Cars,	150,000
Plumbers and Brass Founders,	89,520
Box making,	86,400
Planing Mills,	75,500
Marble and Free stone,	75,000
Blacksmiths' work,	93,500
Other manufactures, as given,	726,196

Annual value of products in the city, \$17,415,849

The preceding list of manufactures comprises only those produced in the city, and the greater portion of them are intended for export from the city. They do not give a correct idea of the manufactures owned and managed by the citizens of Providence. There is a large number of manufacturing establishments in the vicinity, which are owned in Providence, and contribute to increase the trade of the city, a list of which will be given in connection with the valuation of Providence.

The statistics of the most important manufactures of the city are given, and of some of minor importance. There are, however, other manufactures in the city which are not given, the annual aggregates of which would amount to a considerable sum. Ship building is carried on to a moderate extent, though not so extensively as formerly, and there is one marine railway for taking up vessels of 400 tons and under.

TRADE OF PROVIDENCE.

We have not attempted to collect the statistics of all the various branches of trade in Providence, for want of time. The following facts in relation to the trade in a few articles, have been obtained from good authority, and may be relied upon as correct.

PRINTED GOODS.

The amount of prints sold and exported from Providence, during the year 1855, was on an average, 60,000 pieces per week, or 3,120,000 pieces, of 34 yards each, during the year. Of these, 51,000 pieces per week were printed in Rhode Island, and 9,000 pieces per week in Massachusetts, all in the immediate vicinity of Providence.

The average price of the prints sold was about \$2.60 per piece, and the amount of sales of prints for the year, was \$8,112,000.

PRINTING CLOTHS.

The trade in printing cloths, in Providence, during the past year, amounted to 75,000 pieces per week, or 3,900,000 pieces during the year. Of these, 45,000 pieces per week were made in Rhode Island, and 30,000 pieces per week were made out of the State.

At \$1.70, the average price per piece for printing cloths, the sales amounted to \$6,630,000 during the year 1855.

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

The sale of sheetings and shirtings from Providence, during the year 1855, was 60,000 pieces per week, or 3,120,000 pieces during the year. Of these, 36,000 pieces per week were made in Rhode Island, and 24,000 pieces out of the State.

The average value of sheetings and shirtings was \$3.00 per piece, and the sales from Providence, during the year 1855, amounted to \$9,360,000.

The aggregate trade of Providence, in prints, printing cloths, and sheetings and shirtings, during the year 1855, was 195,000 pieces per week, or 10,140,000 pieces of 34 yards each, during

the year, which is equal to 344,760,000 yards, or one hundred and ninety-five thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six *miles* of cloth.

The aggregate value of prints, printing cloths, sheetings and shirtings, sold and exported from Providence during the year 1855, was \$24,102,000.

WOOL.

The amount of wool sold in Providence, during the past year, was 4,200,000 pounds, at an estimated value of \$1,680,000.

OIL.

We have the following statement of the Oil sold in Providence during the past year, from those well acquainted with the business.

8,000	barrels	sperm	oil,	say	250,000	gallons,	value	\$500,000
15,000	"	whale	"	"	475,000	"	"	400,000
5,000	"	lard	"	"	200,000	"	"	180,000

Total value of Oil sold during the year,	\$1,080,000
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The sperm oil is wholly used for lubricating; the lard oil is used for burning, oiling wool, soap making, and lubricating; the whale oil is for burning.

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS AND CHEMICALS.

The numerous manufactories in Providence and in the vicinity create a large trade in dye stuffs and chemicals. The value of these articles, including drugs and medicines, sold during the past year, by four of the principal wholesale establishments, was about \$2,040,000.

There are numerous other branches of trade in the city, of which the annual aggregates amount to a large sum. A list of manufacturing establishments in the vicinity of Providence, which are owned in the city, will be given hereafter. Nearly all the business connected with these establishments is done

here; but these are only a portion of the manufactories in the State and vicinity, which contribute to the business of the city.

To show fully the business of Providence, it would be necessary to give a list of all the manufactories in the State, and in a portion of the adjoining states. This we are unable to do; but a gentleman well acquainted with the subject, has kindly furnished the following statement of the manufacture of woollen goods in Providence, and within about thirty miles of the city:—

The number of woollen mills is about 75, and they are running 327 setts of woollen machinery. Of these, 196 setts are employed in the manufacture of fancy cassimeres, 38 on satinetts, 29 on plaid linseys, 25 on negro kerseys, 16 on Kentucky jeans, 7 on flannels, 6 on shawls, 7 on stocking yarn and 3 on worsted yarn.

An effort to obtain complete statistics of the manufacturing and other interests of the State, is contemplated, and it is hoped will prove successful.

Note.—The business of Providence is so intimately connected with the numerous manufactories in the State, that a brief statement of the number of cotton mills, at former periods, seems to be appropriate in this connection. I have received from Hon. Philip Allen two interesting papers, in relation to this subject. The first is a list of all the cotton factories in the State of Rhode Island, on the 31st day of October 1811; giving the name and locality of each mill, the number of spindles in operation, and the number each mill was capable of containing, the size and height of each mill, and the number of hands employed. The whole number of cotton mills in the State at that time was 37; the number of spindles in operation 32,786, and the number of spindles the mills were capable of containing was 56,257.

A meeting of stockholders and representatives of cotton manufacturing establishments was held in the State House in Providence, November 6th, 1815, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Amasa Mason, Philip Allen and Samuel W. Greene, was appointed to assess the several establishments, one cent on each spindle, "for the payment of the expenses of an Agent to proceed to the city of Washington, to enforce the memorial or petition, of the cotton manufacturers." Hon. James Burrill was employed as their agent in Washington.

Mr John Waterman was employed to collect the assessment upon the different establishments, and obtain the statistics relating to them. He found the number of cotton mills at that time, (Nov. 1815,) *in and near Providence*, as follows: In Rhode Island, 99 mills with 75,678 spindles; in Massachusetts, 57 mills with 45,650 spindles; in Connecticut, 14 mills with 12,886 spindles. Total cotton mills in the vicinity of Providence, 170; whole number of spindles, 134,214.

These papers are quite valuable as showing the progress of manufactures in this vicinity, and I regret that space will not permit a more full account of them.

COMMERCE OF PROVIDENCE.

The following particulars of the commerce of Providence have been obtained from the Custom House, with the exception of the amount of lumber, which was furnished by the Surveyor General of Lumber. The facts are all for the year 1855:

Vessels entered which cleared at custom houses,	596
“ arrived which did not clear at “	4,745
Total vessels arrived during the year,	<u>5,341</u>

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

American vessels entered,	44 .
Foreign “ “	38
Total vessels entered from foreign ports,	<u>82</u>

FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

American vessels cleared,	38
Foreign “ “	36
Total vessels cleared for foreign ports,	<u>74</u>

RECEIPTS

Coastwise, at the port of Providence, of a few articles during the year 1855:

Cotton, 108,318 bales, value,	\$5,957,490
Flour, 167,622 barrels, “	1,676,220
Hay, 1,511 tons, “	36,264
Coal, 151,864 tons, “	911,184
Grain, 1,008,288 bushels, “	806,630
Lumber, all kinds, 33,582,307 feet, value,	537,543
Coal rec'd from foreign ports, 11,746 tons, value,	88,095

Total, \$10,013,426

The amount of foreign pig-iron received was 1,328 tons.
The amount of Iron received coastwise, and the number of

vessels which sailed coastwise cannot be ascertained from the Custom House.

During ten years from 1843 to 1852 inclusive, the whole number of vessels which arrived at the port of Providence, was, coastwise 44,220; from foreign ports 653; the value of merchandise imported from foreign countries, was \$2,222,170; and the value of domestic products exported to foreign countries, was \$825,220. See Prov. Journal, March 1. 1853. During twelve years from 1843 to 1854 inclusive, the quantity of a few articles of merchandise received, *coastwise*, was as follows: Cotton, 855,654 bales; Flour, 1,329,060 barrels; Grain, 9,569,066 bushels; Coal, 1,072,563 tons.

BANKS.

There are 38 banks in Providence, with a capital, actually paid in, of \$13,483,528. Besides the above, there are two "savings banks," with deposits amounting to \$2,529,265.53.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There are six Mutual and six Stock Insurance Companies in the city, with marine and fire risks, to the amount of \$56,000,000.

CHURCHES.

There are, in Providence, 46 churches, as follows:—13 Baptist, including Free-Will and Colored; 4 Episcopalian; 6 Congregationalist; 7 Methodist; 3 Unitarian; 2 Universalist; 1 Swedenborgian; 1 Mariners' Bethel; 1 Friends'; 1 Scotch Presbyterian; 4 Roman Catholic; 2 Second Advent; 1 Christian.

GAS.

There is one gas company in the city. During the year 1855, this company used 3,722 tons of coal, and made 33,858,836 cubic feet of gas. The length of street main gas pipes, in the city, is 141,074 feet.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are four daily, six weekly, and one semi-weekly Newspapers published in Providence.

This abstract of information relating to the city, might be greatly extended; but we are compelled to bring it to a close, and to omit a notice of many important interests, for want of time. It would be a pleasant task to give the statistics relating to the educational and religious institutions of the city, which reflect honor upon our citizens. The statistics of the five railroads, which enter the city, and which contribute so much to its prosperity would be interesting, and I had expected to give some account of them; but not being able to obtain the facts from all the roads, it is thought best to omit those which were obtained.

It is hoped that the facts given in the preceding pages will stimulate enquiry, and lead to the collection and publication of more full statistics.

VALUATION OF PROVIDENCE.

The following table shows the valuation of property in Providence for ten years past, with the amount of tax assessed for each year.

TABLE XXXVIII.

DATE.	REAL.	PERSONAL.	TOTAL.	Tax assessed on each \$100.	Amount of Tax.
1846	14,676,900	10,916,300	25,593,200	40 cents.	102,372.80
1847	15,699,700	11,602,200	27,301,900	45 "	122,858.55
1848	16,637,700	11,878,300	28,516,000	45 "	128,322.00
1849	17,959,600	12,820,700	30,780,300	50 "	153,901.50
1850	17,832,700	14,126,900	31,959,600	53 "	169,385.85
1851	18,490,600	14,288,700	32,779,300	53 "	173,762.62
1852	20,003,700	13,695,300	33,699,000	53 "	178,604.70
1853	22,464,900	14,814,400	37,279,300	53 "	197,580.29
1854	33,598,600	15,330,100	48,928,700	56 "	274,000.72
1855	36,188,097	20,108,200	56,296,297	67½ "	380,000.00

The above valuation is only for property in the city, and does not represent the wealth of the citizens. There is a large

amount of property, owned by citizens of Providence, which is not included in the above.

Besides shipping and other property, the following manufacturing establishments out of the city, in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, are almost wholly owned in Providence, and properly constitute a part of the wealth of the city.

MANUFACTORIES OWNED IN PROVIDENCE.

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Name of Corporation.	Location.
Windham Cot. Co.	Willimantic. Conn.	Clinton Manf. Co.	Woonsocket, R. I.
Smithville Co.	do.	Coventry " "	Coventry, "
Williamsville Co.	Killingly, "	Crompton Co.	Warwick, "
Quinebaug Co.	do.	Dyerville Manf. Co.	N Providence, "
Wauregan Co.	Plainfield, "	Franklin " "	Johnston, "
Rhodesville Co.	Pomfret, "	Georgia " "	Smithfield, "
M. S. Morse & Co.	do.	Globe Mills,	Woonsocket, "
Nightingale & Co.	do.	Granite Mills,	Smithfield, "
Masonville Co.	Thompson, "	Groton Co.	Woonsocket, "
Daniels & Sayles,	Killingly, "	Harris, Stephen	Warwick, "
Eddy & Elliott,	do.	Harrison Mill,	Woonsocket, "
Eddy & Bartlett,	do.	Holden, Randall	Pawtucket, "
Chestnut Hill Co.	do.	Hope Co.	Scituate, "
Valley Mill,	do.	Jackson Factory,	Fiskville, "
Sterling Mills,	Sterling, "	Larchar, William	Johnston, "
Central Manfg. Co.	Central Village, "	Lippitt Manf. Co.	Warwick, "
Joseph Rogers,	Oxford, Mass.	Lonsdale Co.	Lonsdale, "
S. Slater & Sons,	Webster, "	Lyman J. W.	Woonsocket, "
Saunders Cot. Mill,	Sutton, "	Lyman, H. B. & Co.	Chepachet, "
Sutton Co.	do.	Lyman Mill,	N. Providence, "
Manchaug Co.	do.	Manchester Pt. Wks.	Smithfield, "
Blackstone Co.	Blackstone, "	Manton Manf. Co.	N. Providence, "
Hebronville Co.	Attleboro', "	Manville Mills,	Manville, "
Dodgeville Co.	do.	Merino Mills,	Johnston, "
Mechanics Co.	do.	Phenix Mill,	Warwick, "
Mansfield Thd. Co.	Mansfield, "	Pontiac Bleachery,	do. "
Cove Mills,	Seekonk, "	Pontiac Manf. Co.	do. "
Uxbridge W'm Co.	Uxbridge, "	Quidnick Co.	Coventry, "
West Mill,	Taunton, "	R. I. Print Works,	Cranston, "
Albion Co.	Smithfield, R. I.	Richmond Manf. Co.	N. Scituate, "
Abbotts Run Co.	Valley Falls, "	Richmond Mill,	Richmond, "
Allen, Philip & Sons,	Smithfield, "	Rockland Mill,	Scituate, "
Allendale Manf. Co.	N. Providence, "	Scituate Manf. Co.	North Scituate, "
Arkwright " "	Coventry, "	Seagraves J. T. & Co.	Burrillville, "
Arctic Mills,	Warwick, "	Silver Spring Bl'ch.	N. Providence, "
Ashton Mills,	Ashton, "	Social Manf. Co.	Woonsocket, "
Atlantic DeLaine,	Olneyville, "	Sprague A. & W.	Natick, "
Ashland Co.	Scituate, "	Sprague A. & W.,	Cranston, "
Bowen, Battey & Co.	Cranston, "	The Bag Mill,	Johnston, "
Bowen Manf. Co.	E. Greenwich, "	Union Mill,	E. Greenwich, "
Canonchet " "	Hopkinton, "	Union Mill,	Johnston, "
Centerdale " "	N. Providence, "	Wadawanuck Mill,	E. Greenwich, "
Clayville Mills,	Scituate, "	Woonsocket Co.	Woonsocket, "

Several additions have been made to the preceding list, since the first edition of this pamphlet was printed, and it is

probable that some mills are still omitted. It is to be recollected that this is not a list of the manufactories in the State, or of those in the vicinity of Providence, nor does it include those in the city; but only those outside of the city limits, *which are owned in the city*. This list comprises 77 cotton mills; 4 print works; 3 woolen mills; and 2 bleacheries. There are 75 woolen mills in the vicinity of Providence, of which, as seen by this list, only three are owned in the city.

The 77 cotton mills which are named, have in operation 610,800 spindles, and besides these, there are 33,000 spindles in operation in the city.

The value of the 86 establishments given in the preceding list, as estimated by persons well acquainted with them, and competent to judge, is \$9,965,000. This is probably much below the cost of construction; but is deemed a near approximation to their present value. Similar mills, in other states, are generally estimated at a much higher rate than has been adopted in this estimate.

The value of other property, consisting of houses and lands, and some large establishments for iron and other manufactures, not included in the preceding, situated in the immediate vicinity of Providence, and which are owned in the city, is estimated by good judges, at \$10,000,000.

Besides this, considerable property in Maine and other New England States, and in the Western States, is owned in Providence. This is estimated at \$4,000,000. If then, we add to the assessed value of the real and personal estate of the city, the property, owned by its citizens and invested outside of the city limits, we shall have, in addition to public property and property devoted to religious and educational purposes, not less than \$80,000,000 as the aggregate wealth of the citizens of Providence.

This is equal to \$1,674 for each inhabitant of the city, a result which will compare favorably with that of any city in the United States, and is, I presume, second to none.

TAXES.

The following table shows the amount paid by different persons and corporations, of the tax assessed by the City Council in 1855. The tax was sixty-seven cents and five mills on each one hundred dollars of property.

TABLE XXXIX.

A tax of under				\$25 was paid by 3,428 persons.			
"	"	"	\$25 to	\$100	"	"	1,230
"	"	"	\$100 "	\$200	"	"	332
"	"	"	\$200 "	\$300	"	"	113
"	"	"	\$300 "	\$400	"	"	51
"	"	"	\$400 "	\$500	"	"	38
"	"	"	\$500 "	\$1,000	"	"	50
"	"	"	\$1,000 "	\$1,500	"	"	29
"	"	"	\$1,500 "	\$2,000	"	"	8
"	"	"	\$2,000 "	\$3,000	"	"	9
"	"	"	\$3,000 "	\$4,000	"	"	3
"	"	"	\$8,000 "	\$10,000	"	"	2
"	"	"	over	\$12,000	"	"	1

The following table shows the annual expenses of the city for various purposes during the last ten years. The tax assessed in 1846, was to pay the expenses for the year ending the first Monday in March, 1847, and so on for each year. The expenses given are for the year ending the first Monday in March, until 1854. In 1854, the close of the financial year was changed from the first Monday in March to the last Monday of September, and no extra tax was assessed to defray the expenses of the six months. The large item for "all other expenses" in 1855, was mostly for the extension of Dorrance street and the City Hall lot.

EXPENSES.

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TABLE XL.—Annual expenses since 1846.

Year ending first Monday in March.	Pub. schools, school houses, and town school.	Highways, bridges, and public grounds.	Fire Department and pumps & wells.	Lighting streets, including fixtures.	Police and public watch.	Support of Poor.	Contingencies and salaries.	Interest and sinking fund.	All other expenses.	Tax assessed on each \$100.	Whole amount of Tax.
1846										40 c.	102,372.80
1847	34,924.99	22,115.01	12,976.63	3,041.89	8,694.44	2,970.97	9,873.92	11,903.09	8,981.68	45	122,579.05
1848	36,518.25	26,291.87	7,593.65	3,121.52	8,938.93	6,537.77	10,723.16	9,414.18	9,982.28	45	128,322.00
1849	49,788.36	33,678.51	10,009.66	4,804.16	10,317.05	14,180.65	10,313.72	9,891.26	6,493.94	50	153,901.50
1850	44,078.90	39,269.47	11,074.68	6,430.33	10,598.32	16,258.56	12,596.98	12,701.39	12,255.50	53	169,985.85
1851	50,015.96	32,762.12	9,496.20	6,707.11	12,481.71	13,128.54	12,771.88	12,179.25	20,179.64	53	173,726.58
1852	52,746.10	39,323.96	20,587.95	8,369.39	13,947.23	13,324.76	12,211.52	10,474.24	19,979.14	53	178,466.90
1853	57,268.64	31,999.65	27,323.46	9,569.05	19,385.84	11,839.76	18,072.65	10,636.38	17,470.18	53	197,580.29
1854	55,152.30	43,718.47	19,370.28	11,620.86	27,195.28	12,154.98	21,163.27	12,315.04	30,089.78	56	274,000.72
From March 1st to Sept. 30, 1854,	26,722.30	39,986.49	26,528.36	7,656.12	21,513.91	3,338.04	9,878.60	8,216.60	27,599.25		
Year ending Sept. 30, 1855,	81,371.14	113,517.03	44,844.32	19,115.44	41,592.40	13,737.86	36,687.80	18,629.59	110,801.68	67½	380,000.00
Appropriated 1856,	89,000.00	64,000.00	46,500.00	28,000.00	41,000.00	12,000.00	41,000.00	45,000.00	9,000.00		

MAYORS OF PROVIDENCE.

The city of Providence was incorporated in 1832. The following are the names of the mayors of the city since its incorporation:

SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM,*	from	June, 1832	to	Dec., 1840.
THOMAS M. BURGESS,	"	"	1841	" June, 1852.
AMOS C. BARSTOW,	"	"	1852	" " 1853.
WALTER R. DANFORTH,	"	"	1853	" " 1854.
EDWARD P. KNOWLES,	"	"	1854	" " 1855.
JAMES Y. SMITH,	"	"	1855	"

* Died in December, 1840.

APPENDIX.

IN preparing the preceding abstract of the census of 1855, there has been frequent occasion to refer to previous censuses of Providence, for the purposes of comparison and illustration. In doing so, I have experienced much difficulty in finding the particulars of many of these censuses, even of those of a late date. It is easy to find the total population of the town at different periods; or to find the particulars of the age, sex and color of the population of the County, or State; but the particulars relating to the town alone are very difficult to find, even for periods as late as 1800, 1810, and 1820.

The censuses taken in 1825, 1835, and 1845, have never been published except partially in the papers of the city; and the only record of them is in manuscript in the office of the City Clerk. In view of these facts, I have thought it best to give, in tabular form, the results of former enumerations of the population of Providence; giving the full returns for those which are difficult to find, and references only to those which are easily accessible to all.

An account, more or less complete, of seventeen different censuses of the town and city, from 1730 to the present time, is given. Nearly all these particulars have been obtained from the original documents in the office of the Secretary of State, and in the City Clerk's office.

1655.

The following are the names of all the Freemen in Providence, in 1655. They are taken from the Colonial Records in the office of the Secretary of State. These records give "The Roule of y^e Freemen of y^e Colonie of everie Towne."

FREEMEN IN PROVIDENCE IN 1655.

Wm. Arnold,	Thomas Olney, Junior,	Wm. Wickenden,
Wm. Carpenter,	Samuel Bennett,	Wm. Walline,
Wm. Harris,	Nicholas Power,	Edward Jermon,
Roger Williams,	Wm. Burrowes,	John Joanes,
Robert Williams,	Henrie Redick,	Christopher Smith,
Roger Mowrie,	John Field,	Thomas Hopkins,
Robert West,	William Field,	Edward Manton,
Richard Waterman,	John Sailes,	Richard Scott,
Gregorie Dexter,	James Ashton,	Hugh Buitt,
John Thrognorton,	Wm. Hawkins,	Josua Winsor,
John Browne,	Thomas Roberts,	Thomas Clement,
Thomas Harris,	Thomas Sucklinge,	Matthew Waller,
Thomas Angell,	Henrie Browne,	Nathaniel Dickens,
Thomas Olney, Senior,	Arthur Fenner,	Thomas Slowe.—42.

The above are in the order, and according to the orthography given in the records. The greater portion of these names may be found in the city at the present time.

1730.

This is the first census of the town of which any record is to be found. At the June session of the General Assembly, in this year, the Governor, Major Thomas Frye, and the Secretary, were appointed a committee to answer "the Queries sent to this Government by the Board of Trade," and each town in the colony was directed to "order the numbering of the Inhabitants, White and others in such way, and manner as they shall think best, and pay the charges of doing thereof."

In accordance with this order of the assembly, at a "Town's Quarter Meeting" in Providence, July 27th, 1730; It is voated, and ordered that John Thornton shall have the sum of seven pounds payed out of the Town's Treasury for the servis of numbering the Inhabitants of this Town; and to have his money when he hath compleated the work."

This census gave for Providence—Whites, 3,707; Indians, 81; Blacks, 128; Total, 3,916. Providence at that time, included the present territory of Cranston, Johnston, North Providence, Smithfield, Scituate and Glocester. The last three towns were incorporated in February, 1731.

1748.

At the October session of the General Assembly in this year, a request similar to that of 1730, was received from the Board of Trade and a similar vote was passed.

The returns were for Providence :

Whites, 3,177 ; Indians, 50 ; Blacks, 225 ; Total, 3452.

1755.

In this year "the Commissioners of trade and plantations directed an account to be taken of the number of Inhabitants in the colony, and the quantity of arms and ammunition in the hands of private persons."

The returns for Providence were :

Men, 747, Boys, 655 ; total white males, 1,402. Women, 741 ; Girls, 754 ; total white females, 1,495. Blacks, 262 ; total population, 3,159.

The returns of this census are from the "Annals of Providence," by Hon. Wm. R. Staples.

1774.

At the May session of the Assembly, in 1774, the following vote was passed :

"It is Voted and Resolved, that the number of Families and Persons in this Colony be taken, specifying the number of Whites, Indians, and Blacks, both Male and Female, and ascertaining the number above and under the Age of Sixteen: And the persons whose Names are set down in the subsequent List be, and they are hereby appointed to take the account in their respective Towns."

James Angell, Esq. was appointed for Providence.

The report was made at the June session of the Assembly, in 1774, and gave the statistics for each town in the colony. The following were the returns for Providence :

CENSUS 1774.

	WHITES.			INDIANS.			BLACKS.			Total. Popula- tion.
	Under 16.	Over 16.	Total.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Total.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Total.	
Males,	850	1,219	2,069	16	10	26	50	99	149	2,244
Females,	832	1,049	1,881	19	23	42	65	89	154	2,077
Total,	1,682	2,268	3,950	35	33	68	115	188	303	4,321

The following was the number of Dwelling Houses, Families, and Inhabitants, in the three divisions of the town, in 1774.

From Stephen Kilton's up town : houses 136 ; families 206 ; population 1350

" " " down town : " 156 ; " 216 ; " 1493

Total east side : houses 292 ; families 422 ; population 2843

From bridge westward : " 144 ; " 233 ; " 1478

Whole town : houses 436 ; families 655 , population 4321

Stephen Kilton lived in the house which is still standing at Nos. 133 and 135 North Main Street, corner of Canal Avenue, nearly opposite, the Court House Square. The division between the North end and South end was different from that of 1790.

The above facts are obtained from the original returns, in the office of the Secretary of State, which give the names of all the heads of families, in every town in the colony, in 1774.

At the August session of the Assembly, 1774, James Angell, Esq. was allowed for 9 days service at six shillings per day, in taking the above census of Providence, amounting to £2 14s.

Johnston was set of from Providence in 1759, and North Providence in 1765.

1 7 7 6 .

At the June session of the Assembly in 1776, a census of each town in the colony was ordered, "In pursuance of recommendation of the most Honorable the Continental Congress." Martin Seamans and Theodore Foster were appointed to take the census of Providence.

The returns gave 4,355 as the population of the town.

The number of persons who voted for general officers, in Providence, on the third Wednesday of April, 1776, was 225.

1 7 8 2 .

By order of the General Assembly, a census of each town in the colony was taken in 1782. The following were the returns for Providence.

CENSUS 1782.

AGE.	WHITES.		INDIANS.		BLACKS.		MULATTOS.		TOTAL.		Total Population.
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	
Under 16,	943	903	0	2	44	44	9	10	996	959	1,955
16 to 22,	205	293	0	0	10	28	1	4	216	325	541
22 to 50,	589	727	0	3	42	52	4	2	635	784	1,419
Over 50,	176	179	0	1	15	17	0	3	191	200	391
Total,	1,913	2,102	0	6	111	141	14	19	2,038	2,268	4,306

Whole number ; whites 4,015 ; indians 6 ; blacks 252 ; mulattoes 33. 272 persons voted in Providence, for general officers, on the third Wednesday of April, 1782.

1789.

A census of Providence was ordered by the town in 1789, and at some other periods, of which I can find no returns.

The preamble of the resolution ordering the census of 1789, seems to me to be worthy of publication. It is from the records of a town meeting August 25, 1789, and is as follows :

"Whereas, it may tend to promote the public good at the present important period, when it is probable the new confederacy will before many months be adopted by all the States, to ascertain the number of the inhabitants, public buildings, dwelling houses, manufactories, stores, wharves, barns and other buildings, and the quantity of the tons of navigation, in large and small vessels, in this town, in order that the importance of the town to the United States at large may be the better known : It is therefore voted and resolved, &c."

These are most excellent sentiments and worthy the inhabitants of the town at that time. It is probable however that the census was not taken as the expense was limited to ten dollars.

1790.

This was the first census taken by order of Congress. The returns for Providence were as follows :

	North End.	South End.	West Side.	TOTAL.
White Males of 16 years and upwards,	684	563	462	1,709
" " under 16 years, . . .	508	460	291	1,259
" female,	1,170	1,045	722	2,937
All other free persons, (colored) . .	93	208	126	427
Slaves,	11	20	17	48
Total population,	2,466	2,296	1,618	6,380

White males 2,968 ; white females 2,937 ; colored persons 475.

The number of dwelling houses was : North end 291 ; South end 280 ; West side 165 ; total dwelling houses 736.

"North end" included that portion of the east side of the river, north of College Lane ; "South end" the portion South of College Lane. The statistics of this census are given as contained in the original returns, in the possession of Hon. Philip Allen. These returns give the names of all the heads of families in the town at that time.

1800.

The returns for Providence of this second United States Census, are obtained from "Duane's Select Pamphlets," in the Athenæum. The population of the town was as follows :

SEX.	AGE.					TOTAL.
	Under 10.	10 to 16.	16 to 26.	26 to 45.	45 and over.	
White males,	890	499	827	726	465	3,407
" females,	848	486	774	868	576	3,552
Total whites,	1,738	985	1,601	1,594	1,041	6,959

Free colored, sex and age not given, 656; total population 7,615.

1810.

From the Providence Gazette, of January 5th, 1811, the following returns of the census of Providence, in 1810, are obtained. They are stated to be carefully corrected, by S. Brown, Assistant Marshal for the town of Providence. The east side of the river was divided into two districts, North and South.

WHITE POPULATION.

Districts.	Sex.	Under 10.	10 to 16.	16 to 26.	26 to 45.	45 & over.	Total.
North District.	Males,	314	169	424	302	183	1,392
	Females,	315	184	284	314	222	1,319
	Total,	629	353	708	616	405	2,711
South District.	Males,	286	169	262	264	116	1,097
	Females,	312	179	273	314	182	1,260
	Total,	598	348	535	578	298	2,357
West Side.	Males,	504	297	485	425	227	1,938
	Females,	552	285	482	505	370	2,194
	Total,	1,056	582	967	930	597	4,132
Whole Town.			AGGREGATE.				
	Males,	1,104	635	1,171	991	526	4,427
	Females,	1,179	648	1,039	1,133	774	4,773
	Total,	2,283	1,283	2,210	2,124	1,300	9,200

Free Colored—North District, 417; South District, 257; West Side, 191. Total, Free colored 865; Slaves, South District, 6. Total colored, 871. Total population, 10,071.

The division between the North and South Districts, is not stated; but was probably at College Lane, the same as in 1790.

1820.

The following are the returns of this census, for the town of Providence, as taken from the report published by Congress.

WHITE POPULATION.

SEX.	Under 10.	10 to 16.	16 to 26.	26 to 45.	45 and over.	TOTAL.
Males,	1,392	679	1,235	1,184	646	5,136
Females,	1,331	760	1,298	1,363	808	5,620
Total,	2,723	1,439	2,533	2,547	1,514	10,756

A column was also given for white males between 16 and 18 years of age. The number returned was 227.

FREE COLORED POPULATION.

SEX.	Under 14.	14 to 26.	26 to 45.	45 and over.	TOTAL.
Males,	112	91	123	61	387
Females,	133	166	168	121	588
Total,	245	257	291	182	975

Besides the above, there were four slaves, one male and three females. In addition to this there was a column for "All other persons except Indians not taxed," and there were 32 persons returned, in the town, under this head. The character of these persons I am unable to state. Mr. DeBow says this column was left in the schedule by mistake.

To recapitulate—the census of 1820 gave for Providence: Whites, 10,756; Free colored, 975; Slaves, 4; other persons, 32; Total population, 11,767.

Included in the above were 39 Foreigners not naturalized, the whole number in the town at that time.

1825.

A census of Providence was taken by order of the town in 1825. This census gave the names of all the Heads of Families. The re-

CENSUS OF PROVIDENCE.

turn in the City Clerk's office is dated November 14th, 1825, and signed by Noah Smith, Jr. The following are the results :

SEX.	WHITES.					COLORED.				
	Under 18.	18 to 45.	45 to 75.	Over 75.	Total Whites.	Under 18.	18 to 50.	Over 50.	Total Colored.	
Males,	3,348	3,144	645	54	7,191	275	246	48	569	
Females,	3,135	3,178	942	81	7,336	312	429	104	845	
Total,	6,483	6,322	1,587	135	14,527	587	675	152	1,414	

Total—Males, 7,760 ; Females, 8,181 : Total population, 15,941.

In the above are included 114 pupils in the Friends' School ; 121 students in Brown University ; 26 inmates of the Alms House, and 7 prisoners in the Jail.

The population on the East Side was 8,729 ; West Side, 7,212.

1830.

This census was taken by the United States Government, and the returns were published and extensively circulated. Copies giving the particulars of the population, and other statistics of Providence, may be found in our public libraries. The population of Providence was, white males, 7,590 ; white females, 8,033 ; total, whites, 15,623. Colored males, 456 ; colored females, 757 ; total, colored, 1,213. Total population, 16,836. Among the colored were four slaves.

The population of the East Side was 8,703 ; West Side, 8,133.

1835.

This was the first census after the incorporation of the City of Providence, and was taken by order of the City Council in October and November, 1835. The following are the results as copied from the original returns in the office of the City Clerk. The returns are divided by wards, and give the names of all the heads of families in the city.

CENSUS 1835.

WARDS.	Number of Families.	Foreigners not naturalized.	SCHOOL CHILDREN between 4 and 18 years of age.			Total Population.
			Attending Free Schools.	Attending Private Schools.	Not attending School.	
I.	612	297	349	200	269	3,154
II.	492	120	219	351	198	3,126
III.	593	134	257	379	271	3,247
IV.	557	295	135	470	255	3,200
V.	607	120	228	366	277	3,340
VI.	564	39	268	369	334	3,210
Total,	3,425	1,005	1,456	2,135	1,604	19,277

WHITE POPULATION.

WARDS	MALES.					FEMALES.					Total Whites
	Under 18 years.	18 to 45	45 to 75	Over 75.	Total White Males.	Under 18 years.	18 to 45	45 to 75	Over 75.	Total White Females.	
I.	633	658	138	11	1,440	567	631	167	22	1,387	2,827
II.	474	740	178	8	1,400	463	627	228	23	1,341	2,741
III.	616	769	160	11	1,556	610	707	249	14	1,580	3,136
IV.	552	730	139	5	1,426	594	749	229	14	1,586	3,012
V.	598	814	144	7	1,563	632	824	235	18	1,709	3,272
VI.	662	670	149	4	1,485	645	730	190	16	1,581	3,066
Totals	3,535	4,381	908	46	8,870	3,511	4,268	1,298	107	9,184	18,054

COLORED POPULATION.

WARDS	MALES.				FEMALES.				Total Colored Population.
	Under 18 years.	18 to 50.	Over 50.	Total Colored Males.	Under 18 years.	18 to 50.	Over 50.	Total Colored Females.	
I.	48	64	19	131	65	101	30	196	327
II.	59	76	11	146	66	143	30	239	385
III.	14	29	4	47	20	34	10	64	111
IV.	26	31	3	60	38	86	9	128	188
V.	11	13	2	26	13	24	5	42	68
VI.	27	29	9	65	22	40	17	79	144
Totals	185	242	48	475	219	428	101	748	1,223

In the total population were included, in the First Ward, 115 students in the Friend's school, and 35 prisoners in the county jail. In the Second Ward were included all the students in Brown University, and 62 inmates of Dexter Asylum.

The population in 1835, of the East side was 9,527; West side, 9,750; Total, 19,277.

This census shows an equality in the population of the different wards which is remarkable, as the division of the wards was made in 1832 without any decisive reason for the division adopted.

1840.

This was the sixth census taken by order of the United States Government. The division of the ages of the white population was the same as in 1830, and the same as by the census of 1855. The ages of the colored population were given under 10 years, 10 and under 24, 24 and under 36, 36 and under 55, 55 and under 100, and 100 and over. It is difficult to conceive a reason for the adoption of such a division.

The returns of this census were printed by order of Congress, and copies giving the particulars for Providence separately, may be found in all our libraries.

The population was—white males, 10,521 ; white females, 11,349 ; total whites, 21,870 : colored males, 536 ; colored females, 766 ; total colored, 1,302 : total population, 23,172. There was one slave in Providence in 1840.

Population, East side, 11,221 ; West side, 11,951.

1845.

A census of Providence was taken under the direction of a committee of the City Council, in July and August, 1845. The names of all the heads of families in the city were taken. A manuscript abstract of the returns is deposited in the City Clerk's office, and was published in the papers of the city at that time.

The returns give interesting information, and it seems to be desirable that they should be published in a more suitable form for preservation. They are as follows :

CENSUS 1845.

WARDS	FAMILIES.				FOREIGNERS.			BUILDINGS.			
	Amer- ican.	For- eign.	Col- ored.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Brick or Stone.	Wood.	Wood and Brick.	Whole number of Buildings.
I.	613	366	114	1,093	1,130	990	2,120	24	700	10	734
II.	453	58	50	561	148	259	407	87	482	22	591
III.	798	114	37	949	366	349	715	52	631	8	691
IV.	652	164	37	853	333	413	746	61	623	8	692
V.	879	189	8	1,076	468	512	980	66	746	11	823
VI.	1,062	263	43	1,368	504	493	997	35	1,034	7	1,076
Total,	4,457	1,154	289	5,900	2,949	3,016	5,965	325	4,216	66	4,607

WARDS.	BUILDINGS OCCUPIED AS				CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.						CHILDREN AT WORK.			
	Dwel- ling houses.	Places of busi- ness.	Business & dwell- ings.	Public build- ings.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 18	Total		Be- tween 5 & 10 yrs	10 to 15	15 to 18	Total
I.	610	95	33	6	38	67	58	48	211		98	133	146	377
II.	307	85	79	23	37	113	109	55	314		59	61	98	218
III.	448	55	35	8	61	350	209	21	641		0	30	103	133
IV.	433	126	60	10	48	386	246	55	735		5	76	158	239
V.	589	157	45	9	74	520	298	61	953		23	83	199	308
VI.	837	121	53	16	102	693	386	56	1,237		17	133	164	314
To.	3,224	639	305	72	360	2,129	1,306	296	4,091		202	519	868	1,589

WHITE POPULATION.—*Age and sex.*

WARDS	SEX.	Under 5.	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 & over.	Ward Totals.
I.	Males, Females,	382 347	421 310	317 266	360 358	610 533	487 448	201 120	126 130	53 56	19 41	2,976 2,609
II.	Males, Females,	143 138	143 172	127 134	185 228	490 511	314 325	157 175	81 97	47 78	24 34	1,711 1,892
III.	Males, Females,	390 305	246 224	209 193	177 192	518 568	475 378	175 187	80 126	33 61	21 55	2,324 2,289
IV.	Males, Females,	230 212	264 277	165 208	137 148	582 647	300 360	177 218	88 105	39 77	22 40	2,004 2,292
V.	Males, Females,	351 335	326 331	222 246	167 195	855 864	446 468	216 251	118 158	48 86	29 55	2,778 2,989
VI.	Males, Females,	423 452	493 454	295 301	165 163	767 853	570 486	227 263	111 175	41 91	25 47	3,117 3,285
Whole City.	Males,	1,919	1,893	1,335	1,191	3,822	2,592	1,153	604	261	140	14,910
	Females,	1,789	1,768	1,348	1,284	3,976	2,465	1,214	791	449	272	15,356
	Total,	3,708	3,661	2,683	2,475	7,798	5,057	2,367	1,395	710	412	30,266

COLORED POPULATION.—*Age and sex.*

WARDS	MALES.						FEMALES.						Total colored population.	Total Population, white and colored.
	Under 10.	10 to 24	24 to 36	36 to 55	55 & over.	Total males	Under 10.	10 to 24	24 to 36	36 to 55	55 & over.	Total Females.		
I.	68	37	48	64	31	248	59	57	65	79	37	297	545	6,130
II.	21	18	43	23	18	123	30	38	47	31	47	193	316	3,919
III.	12	9	10	23	0	54	12	11	20	26	5	74	128	4,741
IV.	25	10	29	10	4	78	31	34	50	22	9	146	224	4,520
V.	2	7	3	4	0	16	3	6	7	7	1	24	40	5,807
VI.	35	20	20	13	6	94	27	31	28	32	16	134	228	6,630
Total,	163	101	153	137	59	613	162	177	217	197	115	868	1,481	31,747

The aggregate population of the city in 1845 was: whites 30,266; colored 1,481; total 31,747. East side 14,790; West side 16,957.

1850.

With the national census of 1850, commenced a new era in the Census Department of the United States Government. The number of schedules was increased, and the amount of information obtained was much greater than in any previous census. The returns were printed and distributed by order of Congress, in a most liberal manner;

"already 320,000 bound volumes having been printed at different times, to say nothing of countless other abstracts," and a copy may be found in every library and in almost every family.

The particulars of the returns for the city of Providence, may be found in the large quarto volume, and on pages 396 and 399 of the valuable compendium. A manuscript copy of the whole returns is also deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

In referring to the census of 1850, on the first, second, third and eighth pages of this pamphlet, it was my intention to prove certain portions of that census to be incorrect by comparisons similar to that referred to on page third.

I have since ascertained the following facts in regard to the manner in which that census was taken, which sufficiently explain all inconsistencies, and render unnecessary, any further proof of inaccuracy.

First: In the census of 1850, by a liberal construction of the definition of a dwelling house, each tenement was considered a dwelling house, and the number given corresponds more nearly with the number of tenements, than of dwelling houses. Many buildings were counted as four, five, or even more dwellings in 1850, which were counted as only one in 1855. This construction was not, however, uniformly observed in all the wards of the city. Besides this, in copying the returns, mistakes were made in counting the dwelling houses, which increased the whole number in nearly every ward.

Second: All persons who had emigrated to California from the city were, in 1850, counted as inhabitants of Providence. The number of these persons was quite large at that time, and a large portion of them have never returned to the city. The same persons were of course enumerated in the population of California.

Third: All the sailors whose names were on the books of the Custom house were considered as inhabitants of Providence, and were all placed in the second ward. These were divided into families, and on the copy of the returns, in the office of the Secretary of State, may be seen the singular record of nine families of from eight to thirty-two persons each composed wholly of mariners. The truth is there were no such families in existence, and if any of the individuals were inhabitants of the city, they were counted again in the wards in which they resided.

Fourth: The students of Brown University, and the inmates of all our public institutions, were counted in the wards in which those institutions were located.

It is proper to observe that the census was taken in this manner, as was supposed in accordance with the instructions from the Census Department. Perhaps those instructions will bear that construction; but the results of a census taken in that way are none the less incorrect.

From the preceding statements which I know to be true, and from other information, obtained from different sources, the following conclusions are abundantly justified:

1st. No reliance whatever can be placed upon the number of dwelling houses in the city, as stated in the census of 1850. The number given was much too large.

2d. The total Population of the city in 1850 was at least 2,000 less than the number given by the census. The increase of population therefore from 1850 to 1855, should be 8,272 instead of 6,272, as given on page 8; and instead of a decrease in some wards there has been an actual increase in every ward since 1850.

3d. The number improperly added in the second ward was not less than two hundred, and that number therefore represents the actual increase of the population of that ward since 1850.

The above statements seem to be necessary for a proper understanding of the census of 1855, as well as that of 1850.

1855.

The following resolution was passed by the City Council, April 16, 1855:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Alderman Rathbone, and Messrs. Taylor, Grinnell, Allen, Cornell, Anthony, Lester and Stone be, and they are hereby appointed a committee with full power and authority to cause a census of the city to be taken, and to collect such facts and statistics as they may think advisable to embody therewith, for the purpose of exhibiting the business and prosperity of the city.

By vote of the City Council, June 11, 1855, the committee were directed to obtain the statistics as they may exist on the first day of July. In accordance with the above votes of the City Council, the census was taken in July and August, 1855.

With regard to the correctness of this census, I am satisfied that, as completed, it will compare favorably with any previous census of the city.

In consequence of the publication of some returns before they had been carefully counted, doubts were raised in regard to the number of inhabitants given in the second ward. The returns were carefully ex-

amed and re-counted, and after a thorough investigation and extensive enquiry twenty one persons only were found in the ward who had been omitted by the marshal. There is no doubt that the census of that ward is unusually correct.

After a large portion of the tables had been prepared it became evident from comparison, that the total population given of the first ward was incorrect. Measures were therefore taken to correct the errors, and it was done in the most thorough manner. This caused a long delay in preparing the tables, and in the completion of this report. It is proper to observe that the same comparisons which showed that the census of the first ward was incorrect, also proved the correctness of the census of the other wards.

Great care has been taken to avoid errors in printing, particularly in the tables and thus far I have not detected a single mistake in the calculations or in the printing of the tables.

Perhaps a word in relation to the experience acquired in the census of 1855, may be of service to those who may have the charge of future censuses of the city.

1. The preparation of the schedule is important, and should be the result of much study and deliberation. 2. The directions to the Marshals should be full, and easily understood. 3. Very great care should be taken in the selection of Marshals, and none but persons known to be qualified should be employed. 4. The books of the Marshals should be examined daily during the progress of the census, by some suitable person. By observing these hints, much time and trouble may be saved. After the returns of a census are received, the manner of preparing the tables is a subject of more importance than might be supposed, and in the language of Mr. DeBow, it is "the most irksome and trying labor imaginable, requiring inexhaustible patience and endurance." We have not space to give directions on this point, nor have we the necessary experience. The Census department at Washington might do a good service to the country by publishing some directions on this subject.

SCHEDULE, 1855.

It was my intention to give a copy of the schedule adopted in the census of 1855; but on account of the difficulty of representing it properly in print, it is omitted.

The different heads were as follows,—1. Street number of house; 2. Dwelling houses numbered in the order of visitation; 3. Families

numbered in the order of visitation; 4. The name of every person (man, woman and child,) whose usual place of abode July 1, 1855, was in this family; 5. Age; 6. Sex; 7. Color, white, black and mulatto; 8. Cannot read and cannot write over 10 years of age; 9. Attending school and where—Public, Select and Catholic schools; 10. Place of birth, if in Rhode-Island, name the town—if elsewhere, name the State or country; 11. Parentage—American, Irish, German, &c.; 12. Occupation, if any, of every person, male and female, over 12 years of age; 13. Relation to the head of the family, as wife, child, servant or boarder.

Under the head of age, a separate column was given for each division of age. This gives some assistance in preparing the tables; but it would be much better to have a single column for age, and obtain the exact age of each individual. In this way much space would be saved which would lessen the size of the blanks, or other information might be obtained. In that way too, other divisions of age might be made in the abstract, which are important for the early periods of life. A single column, also, for sex, color, and attending school, would be better.

The following additional tables will be convenient for reference.

TABLE

Showing the population of Providence according to nativity, at each period since the incorporation of the city.

WARDS.	AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.			
	1835.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1835.	1845.	1850.	1855.
I.	2,857	4,010	4,764	5,364	297	2,120	2,439	2,983
II.	3,006	3,512	3,511	3,427	120	407	1,072	1,090
III.	3,113	4,026	5,154	5,306	134	715	1,552	2,108
IV.	2,905	3,774	4,219	3,979	295	746	1,140	1,123
V.	3,220	4,827	5,199	5,234	120	980	2,101	2,402
VI.	3,171	5,633	8,391	6,203	39	997	1,971	1,519
VII.				4,169.				2,007
Total,	18,272	25,782	31,238	33,682	1,005	5,965	10,275	13,232

Those of unknown nativity are not included. I have been unable to find the nativity of the population in 1840.

The following table shows the white and colored, and total population, at every period of which returns are given in the preceding pages.

POPULATION OF PROVIDENCE AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Date.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.	Date.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
1730	3,707	209	3,916	1820	10,770	975	11,745
1748	3,177	275	3,452	1825	14,527	1,414	15,941
1755	2,897	262	3,159	1830	15,623	1,213	16,836
1774	3,950	371	4,321	1835	18,054	1,223	19,277
1776			4,355	1840	21,870	1,302	23,172
1782	4,015	291	4,306	1845	30,266	1,481	31,747
1790	5,905	475	6,380	1850	40,014	1,499	41,513
1800	6,958	656	7,614	1855	46,395	1,390	47,785
1810	9,200	871	10,071				

In the earlier periods, Indians are included with the colored.

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